The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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BRIDE OF FASHIONABLE NEW YORK WEDDING.

One of the most fashionable of this season's weddings in New York was that of Miss Alice Ball Pinkus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Pinkus of 70 East Fifty-sixth street, and Rene Carillo de Albornoz. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Purvis of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Albornoz is as talented as she is beautiful, and is a popular member of New York's exclusive social circles.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.

Partly cloudy Saturday; fair Sunday; fresh northerly winds.

Sun rises at 4:28; sets at 7:27. Moon sets at 3:57 a. m.

LOCAL:—

Nearly 1,800 machinists struck yesterday upon the refusal of their employers to grant their demands. Twenty-four plants tied up. Seven granted the demands of the employés.

Transportation committee will anticipate street railway companies by taking up traction problem at once. Underground trolley and suppliant down-town cable.

Professor Henderson of Chicago University solved tenement-house problem will soon have to be settled, for city is already becoming crowded.

Buildings and Grounds committee of Board of Education heard samples of a janitor's swearing then dismissed charges against him.

A. W. Griffing, who stole a horse and wagon from an Italian peddler, killed himself at Halsted and Monroe streets to avoid capture.

F. H. Smiley told of the Defenbach life insurance conspiracy in the Unger trial. The latter declared to be the leader in the plot.

President Hanberg of County board to reform the manners of county employés. Civility will be required of all officeholders.

Dennis Driscoll, a fireman, leaped into trap drawn by runaway team and averted an apparently unavoidable disaster.

Two of Dowie's elders, about to go as missionaries to Japan, warned to expect arrest and imprisonment there.

Forty lieutenants tried civil service examination for the position of captain. Inspector Hildelmeier among the lot.

Mrs. Mary Moe, aged 70, who had lost her way, killed at the Northwestern crossing on Fifty-second avenue.

Grand jury voted indictments against former South Town officials H. H. Fuller and W. J. Lawlor.

Governor Yates chagrined at his staff's lack of military knowledge, as disclosed on Memorial day.

Choir boys of Church of the Redeemer struck because of dismissal of the choirmaster.

Jurors in the Loveless-Kanter-Weber case examined as to their prejudice against Jews.

West Side women to form an organization to clean and beautify that part of the city.

Three alleged poolrooms raided by police and sixteen arrests made.

Three men drowned in Calumet River, near Ninety-fifth street.

DOMESTIC:—

Governor McSweeney of South Carolina declined to accept resignations of Senators Tillman and McLaurin. If they do not reconsider he will appoint new men.

Military surgeons in convention at Minneapolis adopted resolution calling for restoration of army canteen.

Calvin Hall, his three sons, and another man lynched at Lookout, Cal., for petty thefts from neighbors.

FOREIGN:—

Reinhardt's son challenged Parisian dramatic critic for objectionable reference to his mother, but seconds decided a duel unjustified.

Queen Wilhelmina welcomed to the German capital with a military display. Escorted by the Emperor and his guards.

Ex-insurgents formed association at Manila to secure Filipino laborers for government work in the islands.

Socialist Deputies insulted the French Premier in stormy debate over the disturbed conditions in Algeria.

Boers attacked Vladfontein garrison, but were finally routed after they had inflicted a loss of 174 British.

Cuban leaders surprised at rejection of convention's work by Washington authorities.

Former owners of Skibo Castle brought suit to set aside sale to Andrew Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie changed terms of his gift of $10,000,000 to Scotch universities.

Russian troops killed forty strikers and wounded 150 near St. Petersburg.

New York Central machinists at Buffalo may strike today.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

O. H. Ashley to be made chairman of Board of Directors of the Wabash and Joseph Ramsey Jr. active head.

Drought in the Northwest reported to have damaged wheat. Price advanced as consequence.

Chicago Telephone company added $1,000,000 to its capitalization, making it $9,000,000.

Rock Island's Kansas City-Chicago line to be lengthened thirty-five miles.

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NEW YORK:—

L. James Gordon, Russian representative of the Baldwin locomotive works, who disappeared in St. Petersburg in January, found to have been arrested by the government. Charges not yet known.

Settlement of contest for control of the Northern Pacific is announced. All rival interests given representation in the directory. Outcome practically a victory for the Harriman syndicate.

Devery defeated for President of Police Chief's association by Richard Sylvester of Washington.

Dismissed West Point cadets gave their version of the trouble at the Military Academy.

Representative of Paris newspaper arrived in his race around the world.

WASHINGTON:—

Cabinet decided to notify Cuban convention its action on the Platt amendment is unsatisfactory. Cubans will be given to understand they must accept the act of Congress or reject it.

Census returns so far completed show the population of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, is 76,330,887.

Senator T. C. Platt made unsuccessful appeal to President to reinstate the five West Point cadets recently dismissed.

Mrs. McKinley's condition is not as favorable as her friends hoped as a result of her return to Washington.

Captain William Crozier may succeed General Buffington as Chief of Ordnance.

Captain Hancock officially reprimanded for drunkenness at Manila.

Warship Illinois to be given its official trial on June 13.

SPORTING:—

American league: Chicago, 10; Boston, 5. Milwaukee, 8; Washington, 3. Detroit, 9; Baltimore, 0. Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 14.

Rival Western college associations to hold athletic meets today at Ravenswood and Chicago University.

National league: Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 2.

His Eminence reported sold for $30,000.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	Sylvania	Ivernia.
BOSTON	Commonwealth.	
BREMEN	Lahn	
HAMBURG	Pennsylvania.	
HAVRE	Aquitaine	
LIVERPOOL	Rhyland	Georgia.
MOVILLE		Furnessia.
MOVILLE		Corinthian.
NEW YORK	Britannia	
NEW YORK	Furst Bismarck.	
NEW YORK	Patricia	
NEW YORK	Germanic	
ROTTERDAM		Maasdam.
SOUTHAMPTON		Deutschland.
YOKOHAMA	Queen Adelaide. Tacoma.	

MACHINISTS OUT; BIG SHOPS IDLE.

At the Appointed Hour 1,800 Men Begin What Is Expected to Be a Struggle to the Death.

AIDED BY NON-UNIONISTS.

Seven Firms Reported to Have Made Terms with Their Employes; but Twenty-four Are Shut Down.

W. H. MANNING FIRST VICTIM

W. J. Chalmers Tells His Men That They Need Not Wait Till 10 A. M., and They Go Home.

BOTH SIDES BREATHE DEFIANCE.

Nearly 1,800 machinists left their work yesterday, and inaugurated the greatest machinists' strike Chicago has known for years. Twenty-four plants were tied up completely, while seven manufacturers yielded to the demands of their employés, and signed the agreement submitted to them at 9 o'clock.

In addition to the machinists, 150 metal workers left their benches and joined the machinists. The molders, blacksmiths, and patternmakers retained their places, refusing to join the strikers.

The tieup was complete. No attempt was made by the manufacturers during the day to operate their plants, and for this reason no trouble occurred. Many non-union men quit with their union friends, but where some remained there was no interference. The extent to which the workmen had been organized furnished a surprise to the manufacturers, who experienced a strike last year with not more than half their machinists in the union.

Non-Union Man Is Attacked.

William H. Manning, a non-union employé of the Chicago Sewing Machine company at 42 North Halsted street, was the first victim of the strikers. Manning, who did not strike, left the shop last evening, and as he walked into the street he was set upon by two men and severely beaten. He made his escape and went to the Desplaines Street Station, where he reported the assault. Arthur Bell was arrested and is said to have been one of the assailants.

Policemen Gates and Hennessy were detailed at the sewing machine factory all day, and they said that there were threats made by strikers and that they were compelled to interfere in several fights.

The manufacturers are not disposed to treat with the representatives of the international organization. They received the demands for 12½ per cent increase and a nine-hour day yesterday morning, and promptly declined to sign them. Some requested the agreement before the men went to work, and promptly sent them on their way with a refusal that later was presented at the district headquarters to District President Mellican.

No Overtures for Peace.

For the present there will be no negotiations from either side. The manufacturers say they offered every concession that was in their power, and they will not make any advances now. On the other hand, the labor leaders insist they will win because the employers have so much work on hand they cannot afford to have their shops idle. Prospects of arbitrating the differences seem slight, and a long strike is anticipated.

A protracted strike, it is conceded, means great suffering for many, because few of the machinists are in a position financially to be thrown out of work. They are dependent on each week's wages because they do not receive enough to admit the purchase of a home or the laying up of money for the rainy day that strikes always bring to them. Debts from last year's strike are still unpaid or have just been settled. Should there be no settlement other organizations may be drawn into the struggle or be thrown out of work when plants are closed entirely.

Where Strike Is Effective.

All day yesterday reports were coming into the machinists' headquarters, 155 Randolph street, from the many plants about the city. Shop committeemen brought them to President Mellican, and Business Agent Roderick recorded the number who walked out. At night it was found the following plants had been tied up by the men walking out:

Company.	Strikers.
Fraser & Chalmers	250
Gates iron works	150
Mishle Printing Press company	250
Goss Printing Press company	200
Latham Machinery company	125
Sullivan Machinery company	125
Robert Tarrant	100
Fred W. Wolf company	50
Garden City Fan company	50
Delano Manufacturing company	50
George E. Lloyd & Co.	25
Carl Anderson	30
Charles Kastner & Co.	25
Lake Street Manufacturing company	25
Lammert & Mann	25
Fanning Manufacturing company	20
Herman Strube	25
E. A. Wache	25
Gibson Bros.	25
Gibson Spring company	20
Remington & Scholes	20
J. W. Sefton	10
James Rowe	12
James & Foote	10
Total	1,627

Where Settlement Is Reported.

The following firms are reported as having effected settlements with the union:

Greenlee Bros	75
John Davis Co.	50
Vulcan iron works	100
Charles F. Elm's Engineering company	50
Link Belt company	75
Eaton & Prince	25
Burdette & Rowntree	10
Total	385

Fraser & Chalmers was one of the companies that took the initiative. Having acquainted himself the night before with the program of the men, Mr. Chalmers was at the factory before opening time, and as the men came in and prepared to go to work he called them to him and asked them if they did not have an agreement which it was their intention to present to him at 9 o'clock. When informed this was the case he said he saw no reason for not giving them his answer now instead of waiting a couple of hours. Then he said the firm under no circumstances would sign the agreement. There was some

(Continued on third page.)

INSULT FRENCH PREMIER.

SOCIALIST DEPUTIES GOAD WALDECK-ROUSSEAU TO ANGER.

Disturbed Conditions in Algeria Lead to a Stormy Session in the Chamber of Deputies — Ex-Queen Ranavalo Expresses Delight Over Her First Day's Experience in Paris—General Bonnal's Mission to Germany Connected with Morocco.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune by Grace Corneau.]

PARIS, May 31.—The hot weather seems to have affected the temper of the members of the Chamber of Deputies, for there was a stormy session today over the Algerian question, during which Charles Bernard, the Socialist Deputy from Gironde, insulted Premier Waldeck-Rousseau by saying that he "reddened like a tomato." This sneering allusion to the Havre incident of last Sunday, in which the Premier was hit with a tomato, caused M. Bernard to be called to order sharply by the President.

Edouard Drumont, the Algerian Deputy, declared that Prefect Lutaud of Algiers was a "miserable assassin." To this the Premier replied that the Prefect enjoyed the confidence of the government.

This brought from M. Bernard the side remark that, inasmuch as Waldeck-Rousseau had kept Monis in office, it was easy to understand why he could retain a man like Lutaud. A procès verbal was thereupon drawn up against M. Bernard for this second insult.

Premier Shows Anger.

Premier Waldeck-Rousseau grew angry over the tactics of the Socialistic Deputies, and with some heat asked that all interpellations on the Algerian question be joined for immediate discussion. He said he wanted the Chamber to settle for once and for all whether Drumont's accusations against a government official were serious or whether they partook of the nature of an outrage. Albin Rozet, a Republican Deputy from Warne, started the Algerian discussion afresh by demanding if the troubles at Marguerite were not due to the action of the French authorities in stopping a Mohammedan religious fête. This the Premier denied. M. Rozet then defended the cause of the Algerians. He described the ill treatment of the natives and declared that France was not playing the rôle of justice. He declared warning should be taken. Final discussion on Algerian question was postponed until Friday.

Dusky Queen in Paris.

Ex-Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar was delighted with her first day in Paris. The crowds on the boulevards were evidently in sympathy with her, and when the meaning of "Vive Ranavalona" was translated to her she clapped her hands with joy. The Queen is a pretty, small woman of the type of beauty common in her own land. She has a gentle air, and dresses richly.

"I saw her for a few moments today as she was going to leave the promenade boulevards of Paris. She was dressed in a magnificent blue brocaded satin dress. She expressed childlike pleasure at being in Paris, and said she loves the crowds, the children, the activity on the streets, the shops, and the sights. She will not discuss questions affecting her native land, and takes her situation philosophically. She declares she never was ambitious.

Tonight the Queen received a rousing reception at the Nouveau Cirque.

Bonnal's Mission to Germany.

It is believed in official circles that Germany is willing to give France carte blanche in Morocco. General Bonnal's mission in Germany is reported to be connected with the matter. This may have something to do with the fact that after a prolonged conversation with Minister of Foreign Affairs Delcasse today, Count Boni de Castellane consented to postpone his proposed interpellation over the presence of the Russian Ambassador at Metz as the guest of the Kaiser during the annual maneuvers of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

High Court Is Convoked.

The government has decided that the Senate will again sit as a high court. The session has been convoked for June 20, and the decree has been signed. M. Falliers will preside and Senator Octave Bernard will fulfill the functions of Procurator General. Sur Saluces, who is under sentence of banishment, but whose defiance of the government by returning to Paris has necessitated a new trial by the court, will be summoned at once. He is still at liberty.

Salon Medal for Tournaire.

Joseph Tournaire was today voted the salon medal of honor for sculpture.

Money for Storm Victims.

The Chamber of Deputies today voted a credit of 25,000 francs for aid of the victims of Wednesday's storm.

POLICE ARE ON QUI VIVE FOR STREETER INVASION.

Scout Over the District and Expect the Sedentary Captain and His Forces at Any Time.

Captain Streeter and his night raiders of the north shore were abroad last night, and uneasiness reigned in the East Chicago Avenue Station. The Captain makes harbor at the Tremont House not later than 9 o'clock usually, but at 2:30 o'clock this morning had not been sighted. It was surmised he was planning to head his "faithful" into the "promised land" of the District of Lake Michigan.

Early in the evening Chief O'Neill and Captain Revere of the East Chicago Avenue Station held a council of war over the police telephone. At its conclusion the four patrolmen whose beats touch the district were given the following orders:

Examine region adjacent to Streeter's land carefully and report each hour.

If invaders appear in force offer no resistance, but open communications with base at once.

Captain Revere, with Sergeants Swift and Cummings, then went to the lake shore and for several hours kept a watch for the invaders, but no one appeared before 1 a. m.

HEARS REPORT HE IS DEAD.

Fireman Callahan Answers Telephone and Is Told He Has Succumbed to Heart Disease.

When Pipeman Daniel Callahan of engine company No. 5 answered the telephone in his quarters last night in response to a call from the Desplaines Street Station he was told by the operator that he had just dropped dead. Callahan pinched himself and was ready to discredit the report. He asked the operator where he got his information, and was told that some one had called up from the patrol box at Van Buren and Sangamon streets to report that the fireman had died of heart disease. Callahan cannot account for the story in any other way than that some one had a rather ghastly idea of humor.

GOVERNOR TELLS SOLONS TO STAY.

Tillman and McLaurin Are Informed There Will Be No Primaries to Pick Senators.

TO QUIT IF THEY WISH.

Resignations Rejected and Unless Withdrawn New Men Will Be Appointed to the Two Seats.

PEOPLE OPPOSE CAMPAIGN.

Columbia, S. C., May 31.—[Special.]—The resignations of United States Senators Tillman and McLaurin have been rejected by Governor McSweeney tonight, he refusing to call primaries as requested by the warring solons. He holds it against the popular sentiment to force a bitter political campaign upon the State in this, an off year, and therefore he returns the resignations to the Senators.

This action, while declared by able lawyers to be outside the rights of the Governor, at least puts the issue plainly before the chiefs of the rival factions of South Carolina's Democracy.

Executive to Make No Pledge.

If the Senators insist upon resigning they can have their way, but the State Executive absolves himself of any obligation to recognize either in filling the places. McLaurin already has signified his willingness to submit to the decision of the Governor, but Tillman is defiant, and declares McSweeney's action will have no effect upon the situation as it now stands, as the Executive's duty is defined plainly in the statutes.

The people of the State are in no mood to undergo a factional contest this year, and their pleas to the Governor are responsible for the firm action taken by him today.

Now, if Tillman and McLaurin wish, they can be relieved of the burden of office, and South Carolina will have a new team of Senators, between whom no such bitter feud can exist as that dividing the present representatives in the Upper House of Congress.

McLaurin Willing to Stay.

Senator McLaurin said at Bennettsville this evening, when notified of the Governor's action: "The unexpected action of Governor McSweeney leaves me completely at sea. I was reluctantly forced into this fight, but when I saw the insulting remark of Senator Tillman, 'If McLaurin is afraid,' I made up my mind it possible to break off every prong of that old pitchfork and wear him out with the handle before I got through with him.

"I will withdraw my resignation if Governor McSweeney has requested it, because I appreciate the patriotic motives that inspire him, and am willing to unite with him in shielding the people from strife and bitterness."

Senator Tillman wired:

"I have received no letter from Governor McSweeney, and, therefore, don't know upon what grounds or by what authority he acts. His power is purely ministerial, and his declination to accept can have no effect from a legal standpoint. Unless I am mistaken, the Governor's function in such cases is simply to notify the President or the Senate on the one hand, and the State Legislature on the other, that a vacancy exists. He can advise withdrawal of a resignation, but nothing more."

Asks One Year of Peace.

In his letter to the Senators, returning their resignations, Governor McSweeney said:

"It was only last year that our people had the excitement and turmoil incident to a campaign, and in another year we will be in the midst of another political strife. The people are entitled to one year of peace and freedom from political battles and bitterness.

"The indications are that a campaign such as would be precipitated by vacancies in these two exalted positions would be an acrimonious one, and personal rather than a discussion of issues, and from such a canvass our people should be spared. In fact, it would be a calamity to the State to be torn asunder by a heated canvass in this 'off year' in politics. There can be no possible good to come of it.

"Holding these views and looking to the interests of the people of this State—their peace, prosperity, and happiness—I respectfully decline to accept your resignations and beg to return them herewith."

BROOKLYN MAN BREAKS UP A VAUDEVILLE ACT.

Throws a Rubber Ball at the Stage and Brings Down a Scaffold Containing Forty Colored Men.

New York, May 31.—[Special.]—In the Orpheum Theater in Brooklyn this afternoon the audience was treated to a performance not down on the bills.

A juggler came on and while going through his act accidentally tossed a rubber ball out into the audience. A man siezed the ball and held on to it.

Following the juggler came Miss Pauline Moran. She has a troupe of forty darkies to help her out in her singing. The negroes poke their heads through holes in a huge curtain, painted to present a sheet of music. They stand on a flimsy construction like a painter's scaffold, ascending by easy stages to a height of eighteen feet from the floor.

The negroes had just started to sing the chorus when there was interruption. It came from the man in the audience who had possession of the rubber ball. With true aim he threw the ball at the negro at the top of the sheet.

The ball bounded from the man's head, and, striking an electric light bulb, caused it to explode. The negro who had been hit heard the report of the breaking bulb and thought he had been shot. He gave a wild jump backward, and then all kinds of things happened. The scaffolding fell over and the forty negroes came tumbling down, one upon the other, with their heads still stuck through the sheet. Never on any football field was seen such a squirming, clawing heap as was on that stage.

"You'll git cut, nigger, ef yo' don' pull yo' heel outen mah eye."

This and other indignant protests came from the tangled, struggling mass. Miss Moran ran off, and the stage hands ran on and disentangled the human music sheet.

DIES TO ESCAPE ARREST.

A. W. GRIFFING, CLOSELY PURSUED, SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Drives Away with Horse and Wagon of Charles Scolara, 104 Tilden Avenue, and Tries to Sell It—Italians Turn Detectives, Run Down the Rig, and Policemen Join in Successful Pursuit—Man's Mother Dying of Heart Disease at 456 Rice Street.

Pursued closely by policemen and Italians, whose horse he had stolen, A. W. Griffing, choosing the only alternative that could save him from arrest, pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot himself. He died at 4:30 yesterday afternoon before medical help could reach him. The pursuit occurred at Halsted and Monroe streets and was witnessed by a large crowd.

The shooting was unexpected, for Griffing, when he found himself at bay, turned toward a small lunch wagon that stands at the northwest corner, and, bracing himself in the angle it formed with the wall, seemed ready to fight. Instead he was sheltering himself from the possibility of any one preventing the act of suicide.

Griffing, who had been out of work for over a month, lived at 456 Rice street with his aged mother, who is lying at the point of death from a long attack of heart trouble. About noon he stepped into a wagon owned by Charles Scolora, an Italian peddler living at 104 Tilden avenue, and drove away. Scolara discovered his loss within a few moments and reported it to the police and to the numerous societies of his fellows on the West Side. They began a search.

Italians by the score began to watch each passing team, and about 4 in the afternoon Tony Campagna and Tony Bustari of 407 West Adams street, discovered the horse as it was being led toward the livery stable of B. H. Davids, 174 Adams street. Griffing asked Davids to buy the animal for $125. A bargain was struck for $75. The Italians watched the whole performance, and when the horse was taken to the street they came running to take it. Griffing sprang from the wagon and without a word started to run toward Halsted street, the Italians following.

The noise of pursuit attracted the attention of Policeman James Brady, and he followed. Down the center of the street went Griffing and after him went the crowd. Brady was unable to keep pace with the man, and so fired. The bullet went high, and its only effect was to attract the attention of Policeman John Henning, who was coming down Monroe street from the west. Down this street Griffing turned, and when he saw Henning approaching he realized that all chance of escape had gone. Then it was that he jumped into the corner and killed himself.

Griffing was 33 years old, and, except during the last few months, had borne an excellent reputation. In 1897 he took all his savings, $5,000, went to the Yukon, and took up several claims. Two years afterward he returned penniless and went to work as a detective in San Francisco. Then he returned to Chicago and started to work on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and, though he was discharged a month ago, he continued to hold his membership.

His friends think he was in need of money and was too proud to beg.

THREE MEN DROWNED WHEN BOAT UPSETS IN CALUMET.

Swell from Passing Steamer Overturns Craft Occupied by Eight Workmen and Only Five Are Rescued.

Their craft upturned by the swell from a passing steamer, three of eight men who were thrown from a small boat in the Calumet River, near Ninety-fifth street, were drowned yesterday afternoon.

All of the men were laborers employed on the foundation work of the new bridge which is to span the river at Ninety-fifth street and were crossing to their homes on the west bank. Two of the bodies were recovered. The dead are:

BEZLINSKI, JOHN, 40 years old, Eighty-eighth street and Saginaw avenue; leaves widow and three children; body recovered.

GREENING, WILLIAM, 38 years old, Escanaba avenue and Eighty-eighth street; leaves widow; body not yet found.

JESKY, PETER, 36 years old, Manistee avenue, near Ninety-second street; body recovered.

The men quit work at 5:30 o'clock and stepped into a boat to make the passage to the other shore. The boat was a flat-bottomed scow, eighteen feet long and four feet across. Six of the men remained standing. The other two took their places at the oars.

As the men shoved off from the landing alongside the cofferdam the steamer Wyoming passed down-stream. The scow had pusted out into the stream three oars' length from the shore when the big swells sent out by the steamer struck quartering on its bows. Soon the men were struggling in the river. All of the men wore heavy clothes and rubber boots, which made swimming difficult.

NEW YORK CENTRAL MEN AT BUFFALO MAY QUIT TODAY.

Secret Meeting Which Considered Reply from Company Believed to Have Voted for a Strike.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 31.—Interest in the machinists' strike in Buffalo today centered about the answer of the New York Central to its 400 employés in that trade at Depew, who demanded a 10 per cent increase in wages, to go into effect on June 1. The men now work nine hours a day. It is believed a strike tomorrow is certain.

The Central's reply was handed to the machinists this evening, and a meeting was called.

Business Agent George Goble after the adjournment of the meeting declined to say what action had been taken. He said he was pledged to secrecy by the meeting. A few minutes before adjournment, however, a New York Central employé had rushed out and exclaimed: "We go out tomorrow." Mr. Goble would neither affirm nor deny the truth of the report and it was generally conceded that the men had voted to strike.

A strike of the machinists would involve about 1,200 men in dependent departments.

DAMAGE BY WIND IN SUBURBS.

Show Tent Blown Down in Oak Park and Trolley Wire in River Forest.

The tent of a dog and pony show which has been giving performances in Oak Park was blown down by the wind early last evening. No one was in it at the time, but so much damage was done that the show could not be given last night. Limbs of trees were blown across a trolley wire in River Forest and the wire was broken. Street cars on the suburban line were delayed for nearly an hour.

CABINET REJECTS REPLY OF CUBA.

Straightforward Acceptance or Rejection of Terms Fixed by Congress Is Demanded.

ONLY HOPE FOR LIBERTY.

Interpretation of Platt Amendment by Island Convention Nullifies the Conditions Fixed.

NOT ONE PLEDGE IS MADE.

Delegates Will Have to Agree to Every Clause, Without Modification, or Abandon All Plans for Independence.

NEWS FROM NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., May 31.

At the Cabinet meeting today it was decided to notify the Cuban convention that its action on the Platt amendment is quite unsatisfactory to this government. This notification will be sent by Secretary of War Root to Governor General Wood at Havana, who will communicate it to the convention. In diplomatic but emphatic terms the Cubans will be given to understand they must accept the act of Congress known as the Platt amendment or reject it.

Will Notify Cuba It Must Accept All Terms.

The complete text of the Cuban convention's resolutions regarding the Platt amendment and the delegates' interpretation of it were before the Cabinet today, and the result of their consideration and discussion was the notice above referred to.

It is a matter of surprise to the administration that the delegates to the Cuban convention could so misinterpret and misunderstand the act of Congress, especially after a commission from that body had spent several days in Washington in frank and careful discussion of its provisions with Secretary Root.

The report of the convention's action, which was before the Cabinet today, bears indubitable evidence that the Secretary's statements and explanations were misunderstood, if not perverted. Throughout all the conferences between the Cuban commissioners and Secretary Root the latter emphasized again and again the fact that the executive could not add to nor subtract from the Platt amendment, as the latter was the mandate of Congress. The convention's interpretations of several of the most vital points in the Platt amendment is such as to vitiate that instrument if the United States should permit its embodiment in the Cuban constitution.

This interpretation or explanation is added to the eight propositions, and the Cubans propose to make it a part of their constitution.

On article 3, which gives the United States the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence and the maintenance of a government, the convention has entered into such a voluminous exegesis as absolutely to veil its meaning. It is difficult from a reading of this explanation to tell whether the convention agrees to intervention or not. This cannot be permitted to stand.

There has been a practical nullification of article 5 of the Platt amendment, which relates to the maintenance of the present system of sanitation in the cities of the island in order to prevent a recurrence of epidemics and infectious diseases. According to the interpretation placed on this article by the convention the government of Cuba is not bound to execute or extend the plans already in operation in the cities of the island.

Platt Amendment Provisions Ignored by the Islanders.

This is a most vital point, as protection to the people and commerce of the United States as well as to those of Cuba demands that a modern system of sanitation, such as is now in operation, under the direction of the United States engineers, shall continue in Cuba.

Article 7 of the Platt amendment, which makes it obligatory upon Cuba to sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations, is reversed by the interpretation put upon it by the convention. That body construes this proposal to mean that the Cuban government, when established, "may" lease naval stations to the United States. It leaves it optional, not obligatory. This is a direct perversion of the intent of the act of Congress.

The addenda made to the Platt amendment by the Cuban convention is much more extended than the original document and is couched in language so indefinite as to make the real meaning difficult to understand.

The administration is not without hope that the convention will eliminate this voluminous explanation and accept the Platt amendment as it stands. It is believed that when the members of the convention understand that no further step in the establishment of a government can be taken with the consent of the United States until the Platt amendment, without modification or change of meaning, is accepted, they will not delay long in rescinding their action.

Convention May Reassemble and Reconsider Action.

It has been suggested here and regarded as a plausible theory that the conservative Cubans, who are eager to accept the propositions of the United States as they were enacted by Congress, took a roundabout course to have them embodied in their constitution. The radicals, who inveighed against the Platt amendment as inimical to the independence of Cuba and who prophesied that the incorporation of it into the constitution would be resented by the people of Cuba, who would rise up in indignation, had to be placated. It is possible this placation was effected by the adoption of the radical interpretation of the amendment.

Now that the amendment itself has been adopted and not a ripple has disturbed the political waters in Cuba, and the dire pre-

dictions of the radicals have failed utterly, it is possible for the conservatives to show how unfounded were all the fears concerning its adoption. They can now point out that the early establishment of an independent government depends upon the eradication from the constitution of these "views" of the Platt amendment, which the United States never will permit to be made part of the constitution of the island.

Monroe Doctrine Does Not Enter Into the Problem.

It is understood that another point in this action of the convention which is most distasteful to the United States government is the Cubans' interpretation that the Platt amendment is an amplification of the Monroe doctrine. In the view of the administration the Monroe doctrine does not enter into this case. In any event, this government does not propose to have Cuba interpret the Monroe doctrine, embody that interpretation in her constitution, and have it approved by the United States.

Senators Platt of Connecticut, Fairbanks of Indiana, and Lodge of Massachusetts were in consultation with the President this morning, and later in the day Senator Spooner of Wisconsin also called. These Senators were in consultation with Secretary Root, and it is understood they indorse fully the attitude of the administration in declining to entertain the Cuban interpretation of the Platt amendment.

Illinois to Have Official Trial on June 13.

It has been decided that the battleship Illinois, now undergoing finishing touches at Newport News, shall be given its official trial between Cape Ann, Mass., and Cape Porpoise, Me., on June 13. The Navy department has appointed a board of officers, consisting of Captain Charles J. Train, Lieutenant Commander Ten Eyck, D. W. Veeder, and Lieutenant Sumner E. W. Kittelle, to lay off the trial course.

Justice Brewer Takes Out License at the Capital.

Owing to the fact that a license was taken out here today for the marriage of Justice Brewer to Miss Mott a rumor was afloat that they had been married this evening. After long inquiry it was learned positively that Miss Mott was in Burlington, Vt., and that the wedding would take place there. The Vermont laws require non-residents to prove that a marriage at their own homes would be legal, and for this reason the license was issued today.

Mrs. Leiter is still in Washington, being deterred by the backward season from going to her summer home on Lake Geneva. The Leiter family will in all probability spend the late summer and fall in Europe.

Captain Crozier May Be Named Chief of Ordnance.

There is an interesting report to the effect that Captain William Crozier of the Ordnance department will succeed General Daniel R. Buffington as Chief of Ordnance when the latter goes on the retired list in November.

Captain Crozier is the best known of the ordnance officers of the army. He represented this government with Captain Mahan of the navy at The Hague conference and is, with General Buffington, the inventor of the disappearing gun carriage, used in all the army coast defenses.

Captain Crozier recently was offered by Secretary Root a position of professor of mathematics at West Point, but he refused the position because the late Professor Michie, whom he was to succeed, had asked for the appointment of another officer. Captain Crozier aided Secretary Root materially in preparing the army reorganization bill and is supposed to be the author of the provision for transfer of line officers to staff duty.

Senator Platt Pleads in Vain for the Cadets.

Senator Platt of New York made an unsuccessful appeal to the President today in behalf of the five cadets who were dismissed summarily from the West Point Military Academy. The President regretted it was necessary to take such action, but he informed the New-Yorker that the decision of the Secretary of War in these cases must stand, and that he would not reverse it.

Curtis of Kansas Holds McLaurin the South's Moses.

"I hope Senator McLaurin will win," said Representative Curtis of Kansas today, in discussing the issue between the two South Carolina Senators. "While I do not indorse all McLaurin's sentiments, several principles for which he stands appeal to me strongly. It is a contest between progress on one side and retrogression, crawfishing into the old days before the war, and standstills and stifling policies on the other."

Gen. Bell Talks Temperance for Officer's Benefit.

Captain B. Frank Cheatham was today ordered to Chicago for temporary duty in the Department of the Lakes, upon the completion of which he will go to Seattle, Wash., for duty as Quartermaster and acting commissary on the transport Rosecrans.

An army officer on duty in the Philippines is in trouble for the second time on account of intemperance. Captain W. F. Hancock of the Sixth Artillery is scored severely in official orders of General Bell, Provost Marshal of Manila. Captain Hancock appeared in a drunken condition at the Army and Navy club in Manila, and failed to show up for duty on two occasions. He was sentenced to be reprimanded in orders.

General Bell's caustic remarks are as follows:

"It frequently is observed to be the melancholy fact of persons addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic liquor to lose the power of clear judgment with respect to the degree of their failing in this regard, and to attribute a spirit of persecution or prejudice to all persons who feel called upon by a sense of duty to take official cognisance of their misbehavior. That this is a state of mind at which Captain Hancock has arrived is indicated by the character of his defense, in which he attacks the motive of every one connected with the bringing of accusation against him, but shows not the slightest appreciation of the reprehensible character of his conduct.

"Considering himself, by a rather forced construction of the ordinarily accepted views of club relations, the host of his accusers, Captain Hancock seems sorely scandalized at their breach of etiquette, but apparently is unconscious of his own breach of etiquette in appearing before his guests in a disagreeable and repulsive condition.

"As there is little ground for hope of reform from such a mental condition, it probably is useless to expect any beneficial effects from words uttered here, but it might be beneficial to Captain Hancock to reflect that an officer twice tried for intemperance within nine months is in danger of exhausting the patience of his friends and has used up any credit which might attach to previous good conduct and soldierly qualities."

Controller Dawes today granted authority to the First National Bank of Gilman, Ill., to begin business with a capital of $25,000. He granted similar authority to the Home National Bank of Thorntown, Ind. This institution begins business with $30,000.

More Changes in the Salaries of Postmasters Made.

Further readjustment of the salaries of postmasters was announced today. The increases form a majority of the changes, while the number of reductions is small. In some cases where there seemed no important changes in the total of the receipts the salaries were left as last year. At many places the receipts indicated important gains in business. The increases in Indiana are:

Aurora	$1,000 to $1,100
Fort Wayne	2,400 to 2,500
Kokomo	2,300 to 2,400
North Manchester	2,200 to 2,300
Rockville	2,100 to 2,200
Scottsville	2,000 to 2,100
Shelbyville	1,900 to 2,000
Spencer	1,700 to 1,800
Tipton	1,500 to 1,600
Vincennes	1,400 to 1,500
Wabash	1,300 to 1,400
Warsaw	1,200 to 1,300
Washington	1,100 to 1,200
Wabash	1,200 to 1,300
Fort Carlisle	1,000 to 1,100

Denison is reduced from $1,200 to $1,100.

Salina, Kas., is increased from $1,900 to

ISLAND LEADERS MUCH SURPRISED

Rejection of Convention's Work Is Denounced as Most Unexpected.

QUOTE SECRETARY ROOT.

Conservatives Insist They Supposed Platt Amendment Agreed To by the Delegates.

FUTURE ACTION IN DOUBT.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

HAVANA, May 31.—The news that the Washington administration rejects the form in which the constitutional convention accepted the Platt amendment was received with considerable surprise, as the report of the Cuban commission that visited Washington had been accepted as a bona fide statement of the American government.

The conservative and Spanish elements probably will be glad that the intervention clause, as explained by the convention, is not acceptable in Washington, as it is pointed out that that clause would not protect Spaniards and conservatives from mob outrage nor the owners of property from being despoiled by corrupt courts.

The conservative delegates say they are disgusted by the action of the American government. They declare the radicals now will make great capital out of the matter, arguing that the United States has shown bad faith. They add that Gualberto Gomez and other radicals, whose mode of living is by agitating the people, will see another argument against placing any confidence in the Cuban commissioners.

Quote Root as Responsible.

They will maintain that their report was exactly as Secretary Root gave it to them, and that Mr. Root told them his explanations were official.

There is some talk of the delegates resigning or voting to dissolve the convention. The conservative delegates who voted in favor of the last resolution say they fully thought they were accepting the Platt resolution. The explanations were added largely to please the Cubans in the country, where the people are impressionable.

The radicals will be able to turn the present state of affairs to their own account for a short time. On the whole the delegates are reticent, the truth being that scarcely any of them have the courage of their opinions, and they wish to get together to talk over a plan in order to avoid acting alone.

Believed Amendment Adopted.

Two leading Conservatives who were interviewed tonight on the subject said, in substance, that they had reason to suppose that the constitution would be acceptable to Washington, and that otherwise they would not have voted for the majority report as submitted. They also pointed out that, in order to avoid a possibility of rejection, the majority report had been changed at the last moment by striking out the interpretation at the end of the clauses and putting these in the form of a resolution by themselves, thus accepting the Platt amendment as passed by Congress.

"It is true," said one of the Conservatives in question, "that the committee's interpretations of the explanations of the Teller resolution which were offered by Governor General Wood and Secretary Root, together with the Washington commission's report, were included with the Platt amendment as an appendix to the constitution, but when we voted on the report it was with but one purpose in view—namely: to accept the Platt amendment."

Call It a Misunderstanding.

Both delegates expressed regret that a misunderstanding had arisen and said they doubted if the convention would now reconsider its action, as the fight had been hot, the victory had been won by only one vote, and those who had tried to do their duty toward their country had been bitterly assailed as traitors and perjurers.

Señors Capote and Tamayo had a long conference with General Wood tonight.

Wood Surprised at Action.

General Wood, in the course of a brief interview, said:

"I never understood that the explanations of Secretary Root would be incorporated in the acceptance. I always considered that the convention regarded these explanations as explanations merely, and that they would not form part of the acceptance."

At a large meeting of the Union Democratic party the speakers praised the fifteen delegates who voted for the Platt amendment, saying that in so doing they showed their patriotism. Señor Agero said that with the present ignorance of the masses it was hard for the Conservatives to get votes unless they flattered the mob by high-flown talk and nonsense. This they would not do.

FIRST HALF OF CENSUS REPORT.

Director Merriam Issues Extended Statistical Abstract of the Population of the United States.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—Director Merriam issued today the first half of the final reports on the population of the United States.

The report gives the total population of the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, the Indian Territory, and Indian reservations as 76,330,387. Included in this aggregate are 129,518 Indians not taxed.

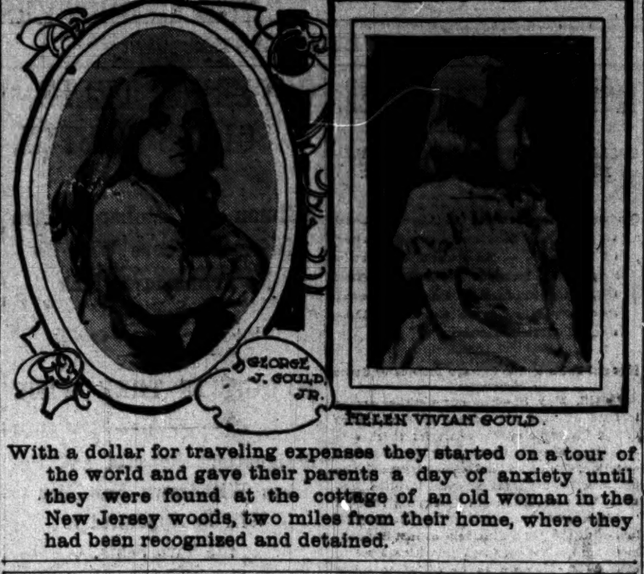
No provision was made by the census act for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the Island of Porto Rico, but a census for that island, under the direction of the War department, the result of which is given in the report, shows a total population of 953,243. A similar enumeration of the Island of Cuba, under the direction of the War department, showed the population of that island on Oct. 16, 1899, to be 1,572,797. No census of the Philippines or of the Islands of Guam and Tutuila has been taken since they have been in the possession of the United States, but a partial census of the Philippines is now being taken under the direction of the Taft commission.

On a basis of the corrected population of 1870 the increase for the decade from 1870 to 1880 was 26 per cent, or practically the same rate as that during the preceding ten years. From 1880 to 1890 the increase was not quite 25 per cent, and from 1890 to 1900 of nearly 21 per cent.

Rhode Island, the report states, with 407 inhabitants to the square mile in 1900, is the most densely settled State in the union. Massachusetts is next with not quite 349 inhabitants to the square mile, while New Jersey is the third, with 250, and Connecticut, fourth, with 187 inhabitants to the square mile. Four other States have more than 100 inhabitants to the square mile, New York with 152.6 inhabitants, Pennsylvania with 140.1, Maryland with 120.5, and Ohio with 102 to the square mile.

Alaska had but 1 person to every ten square miles in 1900, and Nevada only four persons to a like area. Wyoming has not quite one inhabitant to the square mile; Arizona, 1.1; New Mexico, 1.6; Montana, 1.7, and Idaho, 1.9. Hawaii shows a density of population of not quite twenty-four persons.

GEORGE GOULD'S CHILDREN, WHO RAN AWAY.



With a dollar for traveling expenses they started on a tour of the world and gave their parents a day of anxiety until they were found at the cottage of an old woman in the New Jersey woods, two miles from their home, where they had been recognized and detained.

MRS. M'KINLEY NO BETTER

PRESIDENT'S WIFE SHOWS LITTLE RALLYING POWER.

Crisis Was Passed in San Francisco, but Improvement in Patient's Condition Is Not Steady Enough to Suit Attending Physicians — Alarming Reports Declared to Be Entirely Unjustified by Situation at Present — Doctors Issue Statement During Day.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—Mrs. McKinley's condition is not so favorable as many of her friends hoped it would become immediately upon her return to Washington. On the contrary, now that she is comfortably settled in her home at the White House, it seems to be quite evident that the attack from which she suffered in California has left her in a condition which would be extremely critical for one who is not possessed of her marvelous recuperative powers.

There is no crisis, but on the other hand the illness is extremely serious, and there is a fear that while the crisis was passed in California, it has left the patient so enfeebled that she seems entirely unable to rally. Those who are in and out of the sick room realize the fact that the wife of the President has undergone so great a strain that a collapse may come at almost any moment. She has rested a great deal since she returned to Washington, and this evening enjoyed a long and quiet sleep.

No Attention Being Spared.

She is being carefully watched by two nurses, as well as by Dr. Rixey of the navy, the President's physician; Surgeon General Sternberg of the army, and Dr. W. W. Johnson, the local specialist.

The physicians after seeing Mrs. McKinley just before noon today issued the following rather favorable bulletin:

"Mrs. McKinley is recovering from the fatigue of the trip. The illness from which she was suffering in San Francisco still continues, though in less intense form. She is still feeble, and cannot be considered out of danger. Her progress will no doubt be slow, but improvement is looked for.

"P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
"GEORGE M. STERNBERG, M. D.
"W. W. JOHNSON, M. D."

Up to midnight there was no perceptible change in Mrs. McKinley's condition. She rested quietly, and there was no sign of a collapse. It must be admitted, however, that the conditions are not entirely favorable to recovery. She endured the journey across the continent remarkably well, and arrived at the White House apparently a little bit better than she left San Francisco, but the improvement is too slight to satisfy the anxious watchers at her bedside, and there is apparent ground for fear that just at the time when she seems to be resting the easiest, or even when she appears to be asleep, the end may come.

No Need for Raising Alarm.

There is not the slightest attempt made at the White House to deceive any one as to the gravity of the situation. At the same time the statement is made officially that there is no necessity for the spread of alarming reports.

There is no truth in the report that there was anything like a crisis last night, or that members of the family were telegraphed for. On the contrary, the distinctly unfavorable feature of the case is the fact that there is no slight change in the patient's condition. Improvement in her condition is by no means impossible, but it does not now appear to be probable.

The President has decided to give up all his proposed visits in Massachusetts next month, except the visit to Harvard University on the 26th, and he may abandon the trip altogether. He informed Senator Lodge to this effect today. He will attend the Harvard commencement if Mrs. McKinley's health permits him to leave Washington for a day, but on account of her precarious state of health he will decline to be absent from the city long enough to make the other visits that were planned.

ARMY SURGEONS IN FAVOR OF RESTORING CANTEEN.

Convention in Session at Minneapolis Recommends Re-establishment in Interest of Sanitation and Discipline.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—The military surgeons of the United States are unanimously in favor of the restoration of the canteen or post exchange in the army. The subject was brought to their attention during the progress of the convention by Major Louis L. Seaman, New York, who served during the war with Spain in the volunteer engineer corps, and who spent two months last winter with the army of General Chaffee in Pekin.

Major Seaman's paper on "Rations and the Canteen in the Army in the Tropics" came as a surprise. He stated that the government did not provide sufficient food for its soldiers in that climate and that the canteen was necessary. He maintained that the women who were instrumental in having the canteen abolished were misinformed. The subject matter of his paper is embraced in the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this body deplores the action of Congress in abolishing the said post exchange or canteen, and, in the interests of sanitation, morality, and discipline, recommends its reestablishment at the earliest possible date."

DOES NOT SELL "THE WARNERS"

Manager of American News Company Denies Suppressing the Book, Which He Declares Improper.

New York, May 31.—[Special.]—Regarding the suppression of Gertrude Potter Daniel's book, "The Warners," Stephen F. Farrelly, manager of the American News company (the trust) said today:

"We did not suppress the book. We have never sold it. But we shall refuse all orders for it and refer those who may want the book to the publishers."

In response to a request for a reason for this arbitrary action, Mr. Farrelly pointed out a number of passages in the book in which swearing is freely indulged in.

MOB LYNCHES FIVE MEN.

FATHER, SONS, AND FRIEND ARE HANGED IN CALIFORNIA.

Prisoners Accused of Petty Thefts and Burglaries Taken from Officers Who Guard Them in a Hotel at Lookout—Bridges Used as Gallows by Avengers—One of Victims Who Fights with Captors Is Executed Ahead of Others to Save Trouble.

Bieber, Cal., May 31.—Five men were lynched at Lookout, Modoc County, early this morning. They were: Calvin Hall, 72 years of age; his three half-breed sons, Frank, James, and Martin, aged respectively 26, 19, and 16; and B. D. Yantis, aged 27 years.

The men had been suspected of petty stealing for some time. Last Saturday they were arrested for stealing barb wire, pieces of harness, and some hay forks. A search warrant was issued and the harness and forks were found in the houses of Hall and Yantis.

Stolen Property Is Recovered.

They were taken into custody and taken to Lookout, where they were being held awaiting examination and trial. On Sunday and for several days following other searches were instituted and halters, dishes, and table linen which had been taken from the clothes lines were found hidden on the premises of the suspected men.

The charge against the elder Hall was petty larceny for stealing the forks, hence he was allowed to go about on his own recognisance. His trial was to have taken place this morning. The charge against the others was burglary, and their examination had been set for June 3. They were held in custody, as they were unable to furnish bail in the sum of $300.

Held Prisoners in a Hotel.

Pending their examination they were guarded in the Lookout Hotel by Constable Carpenter, assisted by B. Nichols, J. W. Brown, and S. Goyette. The two former stood guard till midnight, and the two latter took their places after midnight. Calvin Hall was stopping at the hotel, to be near his sons.

A mob of fifty persons appeared at the hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, and, pointing guns and revolvers at the two officers on guard, commanded them to observe silence. The members of the mob secured the five prisoners, placed ropes around their necks, and dragged them toward the bridge which crosses Pitt River, compelling the two guards to accompany them.

Hanged to Bridges Over River.

Frank Hall made such a strong resistance that the mob hanged him before it got to the main bridge, under a small bridge crossing a deep slough. The others were taken to the main bridge, and Calvin Hall, the father, was hanged on the north side, and Yantis and the other Hall boys were hanged on the south side of the bridge.

As soon as the lynching was discovered word was telegraphed to the District Attorney and Sheriff at Alturas, and they, together with the Coroner, are now on the way to the scene of the tragedy to hold an inquest.

MINNEAPOLIS RECEPTION TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE DELEGATES

Afternoon Session Given Up to the Discussion of Papers and in the Forenoon Reports of Officers Are Received.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 31.—[Special.]—The delegates to the Woman's Suffrage convention met this evening for a reception at the Park avenue residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gregory.

The afternoon was given up to a session on organization, presided over by Miss Mary G. Hay. Dr. Frances Woods, Iowa, opened the subject, giving her experiences as an organizer. Under the heading, "Practical Work for Clubs," there were addresses by Helen Rand Tindall, District of Columbia; Jean M. Gordon, Louisiana; Mrs. Eleanor Stockman, Iowa, and Annie R. Wood, California. Mrs. Stockman is the Iowa woman who at the time of the Woman Suffrage bazaar in New York last winter canvassed the farmers of her district for hogs to be sold for the cause. She succeeded in sending a carload, besides collecting $450.

"The Benefit of Headquarters to Organization," was the theme chosen by Laura Gregg, Nebraska, as being the one on which she could speak with authority. She gave as her opinion that an Acting President should never make her home a woman suffrage workshop. There should be a regular headquarters, to guard against the detriment of the home, and for the more business-like pursuance of the end in view.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, said, in an unusually happy but unprepared speech:

"Until women are willing to organize and work for their enfranchisement they are not worthy of it. The cause of the death of clubs is the lack of leadership, as few are fitted to lead a woman suffrage club. It is easy to get money for the sufferers in Galveston, but it requires a higher order of mentality to see what will be for future prosperity."

Interest centered in Susan B. Anthony's report of her labors as chairman of the Congressional Work committee. The Thirty-second annual petition to Congress for an amendment to the constitution had been presented, supported by signatures from every State. In addition a petition had been presented asking that the word "male" be stricken out of suffrage legislation for Porto Rico and Hawaii.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

AMERICAN HELD IN RUSSIAN FORT.

James Gordon Said to Be a Prisoner of Czar in Stronghold at Neva.

PACIFIC ROAD WAR ENDS.

West Point Cadets Give Their Version of Difference with Colonel Mills.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF GOTHAM

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
New York, May 31.

American Said to Be a Prisoner in Russian Fort.

According to a story printed here, James Gordon, an American business man of means and sales agent of the Baldwin locomotive works of Philadelphia, is a prisoner in the Fortress of Saints Peter and Paul on an island in the Neva, just outside of St. Petersburg. Mr. Gordon, it is declared, was incarcerated without cause and has been kept in close confinement. His case will be brought to the attention of the State department, which will be asked to act.

Mr. Gordon had been in Russia for more than twenty years, was known to every American Minister and Ambassador, and a favorite in high official circles. Because of his friendship in the American Legation and his position at court he was a man of much influence.

It was through this influence that Baldwin received a contract for the locomotives for the Transsiberian railway. This contract was for $2,500,000, and was signed shortly before the disappearance of Mr. Gordon.

One night in January last Gordon was seated in the library of his home dictating some correspondence to his secretary, Mr. Hedges, an Englishman, when the police officials entered. They touched him on the shoulder and simply said: "You are under arrest." Gordon made no resistance. He asked to be allowed to finish his letter, but the request was refused. He was told to put on his furs at once and enter the sleigh waiting at the door. This he did.

When Mr. Gordon's friends learned that he had been arrested they were afraid, it is said, to make any inquiry.

The American Ambassador has been asked to interest himself in the matter, but without result to the present time. There is a suspicion here that Gordon's contract with the government was what indirectly led to his imprisonment.

Settlement of Northern Pacific War Announced.

Somebody went into Trinity Church Cemetery on Broadway on Monday and, in broad daylight, removed the Irish flags which had been placed on the monuments of General Richard Montgomery, Thomas Addis Emmett, and Dr. William James McNevin by members of the Irish society.

The differences between the Hill-Morgan faction and the Harriman syndicate over the control of the Northern Pacific railway have been settled. Official announcement that an agreement had been reached was made here this afternoon. The exact terms of the understanding will not be known for some time, but the principal features of the settlement include a reorganization of the present Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific railway, to permit the Union Pacific interests to receive representation on the board.

The men who will represent the Union Pacific in this will be selected to conform with the wishes of J. Pierpont Morgan; and certain names already have been suggested to him. Who the men proposed for the board are could not be learned today.

A member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. stated, in addition to the authorized announcement of a settlement, that the election of the new directors would mean a non-partisan board.

In Wall street and railroad circles the announcement was regarded as a substantial victory for the Harriman-Kuhn-Loeb interests, as the agreement secures to the Union Pacific a protection of its interests in the Burlington purchase, which is exactly what was asked as a favor of the Hill-Morgan combination a little over a month ago, but which was refused at that time. This refusal was largely responsible for the formation of the now famous Northern Pacific "corner."

This "corner," in its turn, caused the panic in Wall street which checked the speculation that had been sending up prices for four months.

The joint ownership of the Northern Pacific, and, through it, of the Burlington, by Union Pacific and Great Northern interests, brings into active, harmonious relations with each other four of the great Western transcontinental systems and their Eastern connections, and practically will give the control of the rate situation into the keeping of the three or four principal financial interests in the East.

James Henry Smith will sail tomorrow on the Lucania. He has taken a shooting box in Scotland for September. He will travel some and will spend some time in London before going to Scotland. Mr. Smith will return to New York about Oct. 1.

Cadets' Side of the West Point Controversy.

For the first time since the expulsion of the five cadets from the United States Military Academy they have made a statement giving their side of the so-called mutiny which resulted in the dismissal of the men. The statement was issued tonight at the Murray Hill Hotel by Birchie O. Mahaffey, formerly the President of the second class at West Point.

Incidentally the statement marks the abandonment of the threatened fight for reinstatement which the cadets not long ago promised to make. All the men will leave this country next Tuesday bound, via the Panama route, for Ecuador, where they will enter the service of the Guayaquil and Quito railroad.

The other four men in behalf of whom Mahaffey's statement was made are Henry L. Bowlby of Nebraska, John A. Cleveland of Alabama, Traugott F. Keller of New York, and Raymond A. Linton of Michigan.

Mahaffey says, in part:

"The dissatisfaction which resulted in the demonstration of the corps of cadets was caused by the failure of the superintendent of the academy to keep his part of the agreement with the committee of the twelve cadets, consisting of three men from each class, who called upon Colonel Mills to learn his interpretation of the word 'hazing.' There has been no hazing for Colonel Mills to suppress since the voluntary abolition of the practice by the corps.

"We do not officially know a single word of the evidence against us. Colonel Mills refused to let us see the evidence against us and so did the Secretary of War.

"In the interview in which Colonel Mills defied hazing to the committee of twelve he agreed that 'bracing' was not hazing. It was not the intention of the corps to take advantage of the full liberty given by the superintendent. The punishment shortly after inflicted on Cadets Richardson and Crissey made the cadets doubt the veracity of Colonel Mills."

Perry Tiffany Arrested on an Old Warrant.

Perry Tiffany, who has cut a figure in society here and in Newport, was arrested today on an eighteen months' old warrant charging him with obtaining $25 on a worthless check. He was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court, and narrowly escaped spending a night in the court prison. Magistrate Pool refused to allow a member of the complaining firm to become Tiffany's bondsman, but finally paroled the prisoner on his own recognizance. The firm of Essner & Rector, proprietors of the Long Acre Square Restaurant, were the complainants. Tiffany charges the detectives with having offered to "settle matters."

Tiffany is a grandson of Commodore Perry of the United States navy, and married Miss Marie Havemeyer, a daughter of the late Theodore Havemeyer.

Explains McKinley's Ideas on Tariff and Protection.

Charles A. Moore, President of the American Protective Tariff league, who was the only citizen in private life invited to accompany the President throughout his transcontinental journey, was asked today his opinion of the statement made in Montreal by Jules Siegfried, former Minister of Agriculture in France, that President McKinley had said that he was "no longer an ultra-protectionist."

"That is a fair statement of the President's position as to the tariff, as I understand it," said Mr. Moore. "Only, taken alone by itself, M. Siegfried's statement is subject to misinterpretation. The President, I am certain, is just as ardent a believer in the theory and practice of protection to domestic industries as he ever was, but I do think it safe to announce that the time has come when the policy of this administration will favor more positively than hitherto the negotiation of treaties of reciprocity with the purpose of enlarging our foreign markets.

"This subject of reciprocity is a delicate one, but it is the President's idea that reciprocity should be fair."

"Is it correct to say that the President is 'no longer an ultra-protectionist'?"

"It would be incorrect to say that if you mean that the President would favor the withdrawal of protective duties in any instance where American industry needs them. Why, it is just because we have protection that we have something to trade with."

Frenchman on World Girdling Race in America.

The engagement is announced of Miss Flora Brady, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony N. Brady, to Mr. E. Palmer Gavit of Albany. No date has been set for the marriage, but it doubtless will take place at the Bradys' summer home at Long Branch. Miss Brady made her debut about four years ago. Mr. Gavit is a grandson of the sculptor, Erastus Palmer.

On board the Fuerst Bismarck, which arrived at Hoboken from Hamburg this afternoon, was Henri Turot, a representative of the Paris Journal, who is racing around the world against a representative of Le Matin of Paris, who is traveling the eastward route. M. Turot left Paris on May 24, his rival having left several days before. The Journal globe trotter calculates that he can do the journey in between sixty and sixty-six days. He fears that his chief difficulty will be that he must go up the Amur instead of down it, as will the Matin traveler.

Judge Thomas in the United States District Court in Brooklyn today granted permission to John B. Lord, the trustee for the creditors of William F. Miller of 520-per-cent-get-rich-quick fame, to pay a dividend of 6 per cent on all claims allowed. These amount to $287,000.

Attempt Holdup on Trolley Car in Long Island.

Three desperadoes attempted a regular Wild West holdup upon a trolley car loaded with passengers bound from the Lutheran Cemetery to Long Island City late Thursday night. An isolated spot, where the tracks ran through a wooded stretch, was selected for the holdup by the highwaymen, who had boarded the rear of the car. The night was dark, and when the car swung around into a clump of trees that lined both sides of the road Joseph Getschardt of 404 East Fifty-fourth street was selected as the first victim. Just as they were ready to begin operations one of the trio slipped the trolley pole off the feed wire, leaving the car in total darkness. Screams and laughter were created by the sudden darkening of the car, then the trio pitched on Getschardt. Two of the men held his wrists, while a third rifled his pockets.

Getschardt's cries for help only provoked mirth among the other passengers, who thought he was simply joking, but when the conductor replaced the trolley pole and flooded the car with light Getschardt was still struggling with his assailants.

Fined $5 for Knocking Down Ex-Minister.

Oliver H. P. Belmont transferred today to his wife, Alva E. Belmont, the house at 677 Fifth avenue, which is fifty feet north of Fifty-third street, subject to a mortgage of $125,000. The deed bears revenue stamps indicating an equity of $65,000. Anson R. Flower transferred 603 Fifth avenue to Jeremiah C. Lyons for a consideration of $120,000.

After a fierce campaign that began on Monday and became hot last night and this morning, William S. Devery was beaten this morning in the election for President of the Association of Police Chiefs of the United States and Canada by the narrow margin of one vote by Major Richard Sylvester of Washington. The result of the balloting announced by the teller was Sylvester 51, Devery 50.

Devery Beaten for Police Chief's Presidency.

Mrs. Maltbie D. Babcock, widow of the late pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church of this city, who committed suicide in Naples on May 18, arrived here today, accompanied by the Rev. George A. Pauli and the Rev. George L. Curtis and their wives. Dr. Babcock's body will arrive later.

Trolley Cars on New Road in Delaware Run Away.

Patrick Egan, once United States Minister to Chile, complained to Police Justice Schalk this morning that James A. Qualey, President of the United States Carbonate company, had knocked him down and blackened his eye. "Your Honor," exclaimed the complainant, "I was once United States Minister to Chile, President of the Irish National league, and have occupied other important officers. This man Qualey assaulted me without provocation."

Qualey, who was in court, a prisoner, acknowledged the assault. He said that Egan was in his place of business without his consent and that he refused to leave.

"I will fine you $5," declared the court laconically.

Three heavily-loaded trolley cars on the new People's street railway at Wilmington, Del., ran away while going down a steep hill this morning, killing one man, fatally injuring another, and hurting twenty-five others more or less seriously. Joshua Gillman, who jumped from a window of the car in which he was riding, fell underneath the wheels and his body was cut in two. Elmer Jones, a conductor of one of the cars, stuck to his post, and when the rear car crashed into the one he was in charge of his legs were broken, one arm was broken, and internal injuries inflicted. Two of the cars were closed cars, and the other was an open one. Each carried nearly 100 passengers returning to Wilmington from Brandywine Park. The line is a new one, opened yesterday, and it is presumed the motormen were not yet familiar with the heavy grade.

One-Time Waif Makes Appeal for Relatives.

There has been much criticism in the past of the manner in which New York City waifs were farmed out in Western States. Today Secretary of State John T. McDonough received a pathetic appeal from a young man in Wisconsin to find some relatives for him. Following is the young man's letter:

"Lake Geneva, Wis., May 29, 1901.—Dear Sir: I wish to ask your aid in helping me to find my parents. I was sent here from an orphan asylum and they say I was sent from New York. There was a slip of cloth sewn on my coat marked like this: '26 Sampson ward, Robert Southey, born March 14, 1893, Sheboygan, Wis.'

"I ask you for your help if possible. Please don't take me for good for nothing, as I have a good reputation, but I am lonesome without a relative I can call my own.

"ROBERT SOUTHEY,
"Box 117, Lake Geneva, Wis."

Change of Time.

Commencing Sunday, June 2, the night train on the Monon Route for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville will leave Chicago at 9 p. m.

SAVED BY A FRIEND

ONE WOMAN RESCUED FROM DEATH BY ANOTHER.

Her Parents Made Every Effort to Save Her but Were Helpless—An Interesting Interview.

"If it had not been for one of my friends I would not be here to tell the tale."

These were the words of Miss Frances Hathaway of No. 416 Pine street, Kalamazoo, (Mich., whose interview is published in the Holland (Mich.) Times.

"It is really remarkable that I did not lose my life," she said. "When I was 16 years old I was taken ill. I was pale and weak and grew easily tired and the family doctor seemed unable to help me at all."

"Didn't you try any other physicians?" asked the newspaper man.

"Yes, but they did not help me either. My parents tried various remedies and treatment, but I only kept getting worse. By the time I was 19 years old I was thin and bloodless as a ghost."

"What did the doctors call your disease?" queried the reporter.

"They said my blood had turned to water and I had anaemia. I felt dreadful. The other girls could go around and have a good time, but I had scarcely strength to move. But then came my rescue. It was about this time that Miss Huntley advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, as she had been cured of a somewhat similar trouble by their use. I bought a box and before I had taken all the pills I found that they were doing me good. My appetite increased and the healthy color began to show in my cheeks and lips. I continued to use the pills until I had taken fifteen boxes, when I found myself entirely cured."

"Have you ever had any return of the trouble?" asked the reporter.

"No; never a bit. I cannot remember a time when I was as strong and healthy as now. I know that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life and I believe that no other medicine could have done so. I advise all my friends to try the pills and always find that they are benefited by them. I hope that this interview, if you print it, may be the means of hundreds of sufferers finding a cure for their ills."

Anaemia is not the only disease which succumbs to the potent influence of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, fifty cents a box; six boxes for two dollars and a half, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

$13.50 to St. Paul and Return

Tickets on sale May 27-28-30-31, June 2nd and 3rd. To be good for return from May 30th until June 15th, account Annual Meeting American Medical Association, via the

Chicago Great Western Railway

For further information apply to C. D. Dunann, City Ticket Agent, 115 Adams-st., Chicago.

Germs

develop rapidly in hot weather. Before closing your house for the summer disinfect every suspicious spot. Disinfect the rooms you move into; the former occupants may have left the germs of some disease.

Platt's Chlorides

The Household Disinfectant,

An odorless, colorless liquid; powerful, safe and economical. Sold in quart bottles only, by druggists, high-class grocers and house-furnishing dealers. Manufactured by Henry B. Platt, Platt St., New York.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Promotes the growth of the hair and gives it the lustre and silkiness of youth. When the hair is gray or faded it BRINGS BACK THE YOUTHFUL COLOR. It prevents Dandruff and hair falling and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

LELEWER'S $2.00 HATS

EQUAL TO HIGHER PRICED HATS
All the Leading Styles and Colors.

TWO STORES:
132 MADISON-ST. NEAR LA SALLE
104 & 106 WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR

SMILEY RECITES INSURANCE GAME.

Tells of Alleged Plot but Throws No Light on Mystery of Girl's Death.

ENDS HOPE OF STATE.

Detective Describes His "Engagement," the "Inquest," and Effort to Get Money.

QUEER POWDER EXPLAINED.

Frank H. Smiley took the stand in the Unger case yesterday, and told all he knew of the alleged insurance conspiracy. He told how he was first drawn into the case; of his "engagement" to Miss Defenbach; of the inquest before "a jury of six chairs"; of strewing the girl's ashes under the chapel elms at Graceland, yet when he had finished the mystery of her death was as baffling, as impenetrable as ever.

John Boland, President of the Mooney & Boland Detective agency, was another witness of the day. From him was secured an explanation of the mysterious powders Dr. Unger sent Miss Defenbach the day of her death.

"Unger told me they contained opium and bismuth," said the witness.

Now that Smiley has failed to lift the veil that shrouds with mystery the girl's sudden death, the State believes that only the unexpected unlocking of the secret from the breasts of those responsible can solve the riddle.

Makes Unger Out the Leader.

Smiley, whose testimony has been looked forward to as the climax of the State's evidence, occupied the stand nearly all day. He told his story minutely from beginning to end with only an occasional question from Assistant State's Attorney Olson. Tragedy and a ghastly humor alternated in his story. The tendency of his testimony, as of John Boland's, was to place Brown in the light of a tool of Unger. Smiley hopes to escape punishment on the plea that he was deceived by both his codefendants.

Attorney MacDonald, Unger's lawyer, dismissed the witness with scarcely a question. Today the State will call several physicians to clinch the proof that Miss Defenbach was strong and well up to the hour of her death. Then the attorneys will argue the admissibility of evidence concerning the six additional insurance companies, in which Unger and Miss Defenbach are alleged to have attempted to secure insurance. If the testimony is ruled out the prosecution will practically have closed its case.

Hushed Court Awaits Smiley.

The courtroom was crowded to the limit of standing room when Smiley took the stand shortly after 10 a. m. As he was sworn a breathless silence fell upon the gathering.

"Tell your story," was Mr. Olson's brief introduction of the witness.

"I have known Brown five years and Unger three," replied Smiley. "With the latter I had no more than a speaking acquaintance till last August. One day early in that month Brown called me into his room in the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency, for which we both worked, and asked me if I would like to make $1,000. I said it would depend on what I had to do. A day later he mentioned the matter again, saying that he knew a girl who had a $5,000 policy in the Foresters, which she wished to have paid in event of her death, to the man she loved, rather than to her family, with whom she was on bad terms.

"In a few days Brown explained the whole scheme to me. Miss Defenbach, he said, was in love with Unger. She could not have her insurance made payable to him because he was a married man, and her policy at best could be paid only to an affianced husband. Brown was married, too, and so it came about that I was asked to pose as the girl's betrothed, and in case of her death to pay over the money to Unger. I was to get $1,000, Brown $1,000, and Unger $3,000."

Long Engagement Costs Double.

At this juncture the fact was elicited that only $500 was offered Smiley at first. Miss Defenbach appeared so healthy and the "engagement" had such prospects of being longlived, however, that Smiley thought double the offer would be about the proper figure.

"Well," continued Smiley, "Brown introduced me to Miss Defenbach in his office on Aug. 13. She told me she had heart disease and could not live more than six months at the most. I told her she was as healthy a looking specimen as I ever saw, but she denied it. Finally I agreed to the engagement as a business proposition, and she said she would have my name inserted in her policy as beneficiary. I called on her the following Thursday night and took her out to dinner.

"That was the second and last time I saw the girl alive. I had made another engagement with her but I was sent to Milwaukee on business on Aug. 22. On Saturday, Aug. 25, I returned to Chicago about 7 p. m.

First Hears of Girl's Death.

"Where were you on the night of Aug. 25?" demanded Mr. Olson, bringing forth the anticipated inquiry.

"I was at home," returned the witness. "I spent the evening with some friends. The next morning I went to the office, and there found the telegram from Mrs. Monaghan, which had been forwarded from Milwaukee, and which told of Marie's death. I was startled, and began calling up places where I might find Brown. He finally called up the office, and when I told him the girl was dead he expressed great astonishment. I got Unger by telephone and told him of the death. He said he had heard nothing even of her sickness, and had not attended her. At 3 p. m. he came into the office and asked me why I did not go to Mrs. Monaghan's. He said it would look bad. I replied that I did not purpose to go even if it did.

Refuses to Go to House.

"Then Brown came and we three talked of the suddenness of Marie's death. Unger also said he was '—— glad' he had not attended her. I observed that it did not look right for the girl to die so soon after I had become the beneficiary. Brown said we would have to stand for it, and, anyway, people with heart disease couldn't be expected to have any special date on which to die. When I refused to go to the house, Brown said he would accompany me. I asked him who was going to bury the girl, and he replied that she was to be cremated. This was news to me."

The witness here went into details concerning the call he and Brown then made at Mrs. Monaghan's. The next morning, Monday, Aug. 27, Smiley saw Brown at the office.

Tells of That "Inquest."

"Brown told me there was going to be a post-mortem and inquest and that I should go," Smiley went on. "I flatly refused to go. We met Unger for luncheon and he was eager to have me say I had known Marie two years. We compromised on fifteen months. Brown went to the post-mortem, and when he returned he said Dr. Noel wanted to see me. I went to the Coroner's office and Weckler was directed to hold an inquest on Miss Defenbach's body. He and I then went to Carroll's undertaking rooms at 203 Wells street. We went into the back room, where he took out his blanks and took down my answers to his questions. Then I signed the paper."

"Did you see any other persons at this inquest?" asked Mr. Olson.

"No, sir," answered Smiley. "Weckler and were alone. I was the only witness and Weckler left the place before I did."

This was the climax of Smiley's story. After the "inquest" Smiley called again on Monaghan's, went to the funeral the next day, and on Wednesday returned to Milwaukee. He was in Chicago again on Sept. 4. Unger and Smiley then worked for a month on the various steps of trying to collect the insurance, as told by other witnesses. Smiley asserted that he was constantly growing more suspicious of Unger, and his testimony was replete with incidents in which he confronted the physician with irregularities which were cleverly explained away almost before he uttered them. Attorney Darrow strengthened the testimony of the witness on cross-examination, as it is his policy to show Brown, as well as Smiley, the tool of Unger.

Testimony of John Boland.

John Boland was sworn and stated that he lived in New York, but was in Chicago when Unger called on him on Sept. 29. Mr. Olson asked what took place.

"Unger asked me," began Mr. Boland, "what I wanted of him. I demanded his relations with the Defenbach matter. Then he asserted that he had never spoken with either Brown or Smiley about the girl before her death. He insisted his only interest was as beneficiary of the New York Life policy.

"Then I questioned him closely on the possibility of Miss Defenbach dying of dysentery or of heart disease. He said she had a large heart and admitted that he had prescribed for her on the day of her death. He said the powder he sent was composed of opium and bismuth. I told him the dying girl had had him called by telephone.

"'Thank God,' exclaimed Unger, 'I wasn't in my office. If I had gone over there when she died I, being beneficiary, would have been accused of poisoning her.'

Says Unger Became Alarmed.

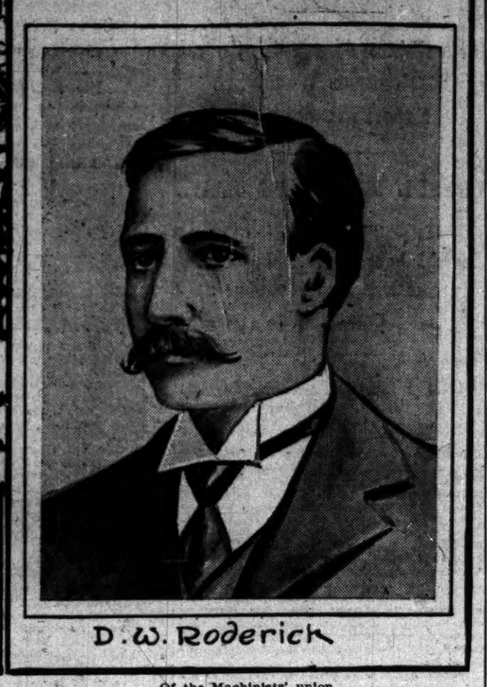
"Then I told Unger that a thorough investigation was to be made of the affair, and he became alarmed. He said he didn't want any notoriety and would surrender the policies if there was going to be any trouble."

Two facts as to the movements of Brown on the night of Aug. 25 were brought out. He was seen at Mangier's at 7 p. m. by Smiley, and at 3 a. m. he was seen by W. D. Soule at Wabash avenue and Twenty-third street.

LEADERS IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN MACHINISTS AND EMPLOYERS.

William J. Chalmers

Influential member of the National Metal Trades association (employers).



D. W. Roderick

Of the Machinists' union.

FIREMAN DRISCOLL RISKS LIFE TO STOP A RUNAWAY.

Clings to Rail of Trap and Mounts to Coachman's Seat—Checks Speed of Horses and Averts Possible Disaster.

Two bay horses hitched to a trap were dashing uncontrolled in Michigan avenue. Their driver had much ado to retain his seat and warn teams out of the path of the runaways. He could do nothing to restrain them. In Madison street a cable train was drawing towards the avenue and was about to cross the course of the horses. If the team escaped collision with vehicles in the crowded street a disaster at Madison street was unavoidable.

An acrobatic leap by Dennis Driscoll, truckman of Company 9, Washington street and Michigan avenue, saved the team and saved the driver, Henry Little, coachman for Miss Jessie Colvin of the Virginia Hotel. As the horses dashed past the engine-house Driscoll was beside them. As the trap bumped over the granite blocks he grasped the rear hand rail. A hundred spectators looked to see him loose his hold and be spun headlong through the air. Instead, with a powerful swing, he vaulted into the coachman's seat. In an instant he was leaning over the front seat of the vehicle and had reinforced the coachman's hold on the lines.

The cable car swung into the avenue, but the horses were stopped with two other firemen hanging to their bridles within five feet of the train. Another horse, hitched to a phaeton, driven by Mrs. Sarah Davidson, alarmed by the runaway bays, plunged and broke for the sidewalk. Truckman Lund leaped for its head and stopped the horse just as it was about to dash into the buildings.

"Mr. Driscoll shall receive our sincere thanks," Miss Colvin said. "It was fortunate we were not in the vehicle. The quick action of the men reflects credit on the entire department."

ASKS DIVORCE AFTER 25 YEARS.

Mrs. Bridget M. Smith, Whose Husband Left Her in 1876, Wants Her Liberty.

After a lapse of a quarter of a century Mrs. Bridget M. Smith, whose husband, Patrick Smith, left her on Oct. 10, 1876, has applied to the courts for a divorce.

Married in 1867, and deserted in 1876, since when she has had no tidings of the whereabouts of her husband was the information Mrs. Smith gave the Judges of the Circuit Court in the bill filed yesterday by Attorney P. J. O'Keeffe.

The complainant lives at 4717 Fifth avenue.

NEAR DEATH IN BURNING CAR.

Two Men Almost Sacrifice Their Lives in Attempt to Get Warm; Now in Bridewell.

Thomas Hayes and Frank Smith were rescued from a burning freight car in the yards of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in South Chicago yesterday morning by Nicholas Campbell, a watchman. The men were nearly suffocated by the smoke when the watchman forced open the car. They were taken to the South Chicago Police Station, and later were sent to the bridewell. The men said they entered the freight car in Brennan, Ind., and, feeling cold, built a fire. Then they fell asleep.

TELLS OF ABUSE AT DUNNING.

Insane Woman Escapes and Says She Was Beaten Continually—Flees to Evanston.

Mrs. Hannah Johnson, an insane patient at Dunning, escaped late on Thursday night and walked to her home in Evanston. The woman asserted that she ran away because she was continually beaten and mistreated. She was sent to the county institution a few weeks ago, after being arrested on the streets with a butcher knife in her hand, with which, she asserted, she intended to stab all of the children in the neighborhood.

THRUST AT HIS COLONELS.

GOV. YATES FINDS GOLD BRAID DOESN'T MAKE SOLDIER.

Chief Executive, in View of Decoration Day Performance, Said to Have Advised Members of His Staff to Spend Two Weeks in Camp in Order That They May Learn More of Military Etiquette—Lack of Grace Irritates Him.

A bill providing for a kindergarten for some of the Illinois Colonels probably would receive the signature: "Approved: Richard Yates, Governor." The secret was noised about yesterday that the Governor is a little bit dissatisfied with his staff.

It was not until Decoration day that Governor Yates fully realized that gold braid does not make a soldier, or that the title "Colonel" necessarily does not imply that its bearer can draw his sword from its scabbard with a graceful sweep.

When the awful truth dawned upon the Governor he is reported to have called his staff one side, and to have poured out his soul in language something like this:

"Gentlemen, you are good fellows, but you won't do. I can't call you Colonel without blushing, and Governors shouldn't blush. But I've made you Colonels and don't know any way to de-colonelize you. The only way out of the scrape is for you to study up in the Colonel game. Take a couple of weeks off this summer and go down to Camp Lincoln and see how soldiers act."

Then, the same report continues, the gold braid on the garments of some members of the staff took on a dimmer hue, and a dozen men exclaimed:

"What, in July? We'd melt, and melted Colonels wouldn't be much account to anybody. Can't we attend some winter school?"

It was a member of the Governor's staff who told of the Chief Executive's rebuke. Continuing, he said:

"I took pains during the parade to observe the conduct of every one of the twenty Colonels in line and discovered that a big share of them were not on to their jobs. As we rode past the reviewing stand half of the staff forgot to salute both the Commander-in-Chief and the flag.

"When the order came to draw swords there was no regularity in the act and only three men knew how to carry their weapons. Instead of having them straight up against their shoulders they held them at an angle in front of the right side.

"We were criticised and laughed at in Washington when the President was inaugurated, and mighty few people felt proud of the disorderly style in which we rode behind our chief yesterday. I am satisfied that two weeks in camp with the First Regiment would be a good thing. Certainly it could do the staff no harm."

The encampment season of the militia will begin on July 15. The First Regiment will be the first ordered to go, and then the public will know whether the Springfield rendezvous is to be transformed into a Colonel factory.

DETECTIVES MAKE A RAID ON THREE ALLEGED POOLROOMS.

Two Saloons and a Meat Market Visited —Sixteen Persons Were Arrested, One of Them a Woman.

Six detectives connected with Chief of Police O'Neill's office were kept busy yesterday raiding alleged poolrooms, and at the close of the day sixteen persons had been arrested and locked up at Central Station, charged with being keepers or inmates.

In A. J. Thomas' saloon at 198 Madison street the detectives claim they found every evidence that gambling was going on, and after arresting the proprietor they confiscated considerable poolroom paraphernalia.

Entering a butcher shop at 198 Madison street the detectives read a search warrant to William Broadwell, who is said to be the proprietor. The clerks were doing a thriving business selling meats, but in a rear room the detectives found a young woman behind a screened cage who apparently acted in the capacity of cashier. Behind her, according to the police, were charts and maps used in registering bets on the races and other paraphernalia which would indicate that the apartment was being used as a poolroom. Broadwell and the cashier, who later gave her name as Marie Johnson, were arrested. Both furnished bonds for their appearance.

At J. A. Elpin's saloon, 132 Fifth avenue, Elpin and twelve inmates were taken into custody by the police. Patrol wagons were summoned from the Central and Harrison Street Stations and the entire party was later locked up at detective headquarters.

FOR VOTE ON FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Trustee Rowland Has Plan Which Is Expected to Secure Representative Expression.

A representative expression on the free text book question is promised in the verdicts of the parents of 200,000 school children who will be asked to vote on the matter. Trustee E. F. Rowland has started a plan for securing this vote by placing blanks in the hands of the teachers. As the trustee is in favor of free text books, he will see that some literature accompanies the blanks.

"There is no inclination on the part of the board to force anything on people that they do not want," said Trustee Rowland, "and if the people are opposed to free text books we should not adopt them."

MACHINIST STRIKE IS ON

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED MEN QUIT AND BIG SHOPS ARE IDLE.

Men Follow Out Their Program, Throwing Down Their Tools Where Ultimatum Is Refused—In Some Plants Employers Tell Men to Go at Once—Seven Firms Reported to Have Made Terms with Union—Long Struggle Expected.

(Continued from first page.)

discussion, and then all the men picked up their lunch pails and left.

Gather and Talk of Outlook.

The men, as a rule, went home, but the members of the various shop committees went down-town and reported at the union headquarters. All afternoon the headquarters were crowded. There was not much hilarity among the men, however. They recognized the serious work ahead of them, and, while there were general expressions of confidence in the ability of the organization to win, these expressions were generally tempered with admissions that victory would come only after an exceedingly hard struggle.

As a rule the men had little to say, except among themselves. Several said they feared the union had made a great mistake in not accepting the offer of the manufacturers for an increase of 6¼ per cent. International President O'Connell came in for sharp criticism at the hands of one member of the union, who called him "a poor and unsafe leader."

There were others who held, however, there was nothing left for the organization to do but to fight, as they had been deceived by the National Metal Trades association, and that the machinist, who receives lower wages than the most unskillful of the building trades, had better make a fight for his rights or give up his trade and find something else to do which would return him enough money to live decently.

In labor circles generally it seems to be conceded that, considering the skill required, as well as the responsibilities, of machinists in operating expensive machinery, where negligence or incapacity is likely to cost the manufacturer thousands of dollars, they have to work longer hours at less pay than almost any other craftsman.

Views of Some Employers.

The manufacturers are disposed to accept the gage of battle. There will be a meeting of the manufacturers in the metal trade in New York on June 11 to form a general national organization, which will enable them to meet and cope with any union.

"My men are out along with many others who left their places this morning," said W. J. Chalmers of Fraser & Chalmers yesterday afternoon. "We have made repeated advances to them, and now we will not do anything more. Ever since May 20, 1900, we have sought to avoid a strike. We have granted advances ranging from 6 to 18 per cent, and before this strike was declared we offered 5 per cent increase and a nine-hour day. They would not accept it. Had the men been left alone without the interference of business agents they doubtless would have submitted to arbitration."

"The International Association of Machinists broke the agreement," said H. W. Hoyt of the Gates iron works, "and the officers of that organization have exerted themselves to prevent a settlement with the men. We are in favor of arbitration and desire to deal justly with our employes, but we will not permit imposition or interruption by business agents of the pleasant relations that always have existed. Our men left their work, and no attempt will be made at present to operate our plant."

Conferences of the Day.

There was a conference of several manufacturers in the offices of Fraser & Chalmers in the Marquette Building in the afternoon. The condition of affairs and the prospects of a settlement were considered.

The conference at the Sherman House between the molders and the National Foundrymen's association was looked to with much interest as likely to affect the machinists' strike. Nothing was done at the meeting, however, consideration of the questions at issue being postponed for two weeks, until after the conference at Cleveland between the International Molders' union and the National Foundrymen's association.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers at their regular meeting last night pledged its moral and financial support to the striking machinists.

The Building Trades council approved a five-year lease of the upper floors of 187 Washington street at its meeting last night.

ARRESTED ON CHARGES AFFECTING YOUNG GIRLS.

Anna Crane Accused of Harboring Irene Fisher, and William Bissett with Abduction of Carrie Feinberg.

Anna Crane, alleged keeper of a disorderly house at 1509 Michigan avenue, and William Bissett, proprietor of a confectionery store in Adams street, near Clinton, have been arrested on charges affecting two girls 15 years old. The former is accused of harboring Irene Fisher, and the latter with the abduction of Carrie Feinberg. The defendants will be arraigned before Justice Hall at the Harrison street police court this morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Beautiful hair is always pleasing, and Parker's Hair Balsam excels in producing it.

Greve's Ointment makes a healthy skin, 50c.

Before Retiring—Prevents Headache. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

TRUE BILLS FOR TOWN OFFICERS.

Grand Jury Votes Indictments Against Henry H. Fuller and Wm. J. Lawlor.

HOYT KING TESTIFIES.

Former Supervisor Held for Embezzlement, Conspiracy, and Withholding Funds.

AFTER THE BUCKET SHOPS.

Indictments were voted by the grand jury yesterday afternoon against Henry H. Fuller and William J. Lawlor, former Collector and Supervisor for the South Town. Three counts were entered against Lawlor, the charges being embezzlement of town funds, withholding of town funds, and conspiracy. Fuller was made the object of but one count—conspiracy. The true bills were voted chiefly on the evidence presented by Hoyt King, secretary of the Citizens' association.

Mr. King presented in detail all the information collected during the association's searching investigation. He contended that Lawlor had not accounted for $9,058 of the town funds. The charge of embezzlement against the former Supervisor was based on the claim that five promissory certificates totaling $8,000 and held by the Metropolitan National Bank for loans had been taken up by Lawlor's agents through payment of the principal only.

Say $1,000 Interest Is Gone.

The interest, aggregating $1,000, however, was charged against the town funds, and this sum is said to have gone into private pockets. Chief Clerk D. V. Webster of the Metropolitan Bank testified that the certificates had been canceled on payment of the principal alone, and this was corroborated by Cashier Blount of the Chicago National Bank, in which institution the certificates were cashed.

It was shown that the report of the town officials on March 26, just before they left office, showed expenditures for the year of $100,022. At the annual meeting on April 2 this sum was suddenly increased to $114,785. The town receipts, however, were placed at $121,941, though but $4,783 was turned over to present Supervisor Norris. Contention was made and the records produced to prove the claim that only $108,108 had been properly approved by the Town Board of Auditors. Charges were then made that Lawlor had not accounted for a difference of $9,033. It was charged, further, that Fuller knew of all this and was a partner in the conspiracy.

Officials of the Citizens' association last night declared that when the grand jury's findings are formally filed steps will be taken to press the trial of the cases.

Vote Bucket Shop True Bills.

Fourteen true bills were voted by the jury against alleged keepers of bucket shops. Each individual or company charged with violation of the bucket shop law is said to have taken out or made application for a license under the new federal law. Thus an interesting problem may be presented to the courts for settlement, the State authorities holding that the federal license law does not invalidate the State prohibition of bucket-shopping. Those against whom true bills were voted are:

Sidmon McHie, President; Charles W. Bicknell, Secretary; James F. Southard, Treasurer; William A. McHie, Manager; all of the Central Stock and Grain Exchange, 14 Rookery Building.

Ernest A. Swarth, President; Henry Wallindorf, Director; and Kennedy R. Owen, Manager, of the National Commission company, Brevoort House.

E. S. Gunsolos, Rialto Building.

Frederick J. Holsapfel, 161 Adams street.

James A. Royall, Commerce Building.

Emil A. Worshing, Rialto Building.

Frank C. Bates, Omaha Building.

William M. Talcott, 92 La Salle street.

Sydney L. Wright, Rialto Building.

The evidence on which these true bills were voted was presented by John J. Hill Jr. of the Board of Trade.

Question Walker and O'Neill.

Acting Mayor Walker and Chief O'Neill were before the jury during the afternoon, and were questioned as to the moral condition of Chicago. Chief O'Neill declared his determination to enforce the laws.

"There will be a great deal more done," he said. "Just give us time. The laws shall be enforced."

Mr. Walker was greeted with the statement that the Chief had made a "splendid impression" on the jury.

He was asked if the all-night saloon could not be put out of business.

"It is hard to please everybody," he replied. "But if this jury issues a written request that all saloons be closed on Sunday, as the State law requires, I will close up every saloon next Sunday."

There was an immediate disagreement among the jurymen, many insisting that saloons should be kept open on that day, despite the State law.

The jurors pronounced themselves well pleased and explained that they merely wished to inquire into the general condition of the city. Gambling was not mentioned, nor was any definite phase of vice or crime discussed. The jury will render its report this afternoon, after passing on the charge against John Alexander Dowie and his three followers, and then receive its discharge.

PEACEMAKER STABBED; MAY DIE

Frank Heiser Knifed in the Back for Separating the Principals in a Picnic Fight.

Police at the Irving Park Station are investigating a stabbing affray which occurred near Niles Center, as a result of which Frank Heiser, 262 Cornell street, lies in a critical condition at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. At 2:30 o'clock this morning his recovery was considered doubtful. According to Heiser, he attended a picnic in a grove near Niles Center. A fight started among some strangers and Heiser sought to end the trouble. He had succeeded, when one of the principals crept up behind Heiser and stabbed him in the back. Heiser is 26 years old and unmarried.

TAKE CHILD FROM A HOVEL.

Probation Officer Removes Lillie Wallace from Custody of Parents at 28 Twenty-sixth Place.

Lillie Wallace, an 8-year-old girl, was taken from her parents' house at 28 Twenty-sixth place yesterday afternoon by Probation Officer Edward E. Goggin of the Juvenile Court. The house in which the family lives has already been condemned by the city authorities. Since last winter there has been no running water on the premises, and the plaster and smoke-stained paper has fallen from the walls in large patches. There are four small rooms, none of which is separated by a door. The father of the girl is a mulatto and her mother is white. A white man and two white women were in the house when the little girl was taken away. It is alleged that opium is smoked in the place.

LOSES WAY, FINDS DEATH

AGED WOMAN WANDERS UPON NORTHWESTERN TRACKS.

Engineer Suddenly Notices Her Twenty-five Feet Ahead on Fifty-second Avenue Crossing—She Is Instantly Killed—Proves to Be Mrs. Moe, 70 Years Old, Who Had Been Living with Sister at 1001 Lincoln Street—Going to Old Employer at Austin.

An old woman, who had lost her way, disregarded the closed gates at the Chicago and Northwestern tracks across Fifty-second avenue yesterday. She crawled under the bars and attempted to cross. Engineer George W. Nellis on the west-bound Northwestern passenger train suddenly noticed the woman standing on the tracks not twenty-five feet ahead of his engine. To save her was impossible. She was killed instantly.

She proved to be Mrs. Mary Moe, 70 years old, who lived with her sister at 1001 Lincoln street. Mrs. Moe was on her way to the home of Harry J. Snell, 220 South Austin avenue. In a hand satchel which she carried were $195 in bills and receipts for $300, which she had paid recently.

Mrs. Moe formerly was employed by Mr. Snell. It is supposed that she was on her way back to his home. She had met him in the city recently and had been asked to return. She had taken the Lake Street Elevated and should have gone to the Austin avenue station. She became confused and made the mistake of getting off at Forty-eighth avenue, nearly two miles from her destination.

She searched for Austin avenue in that neighborhood for some time before she discovered her mistake and then she started to walk the two miles to the Snell residence. At Fifty-second avenue she became confused again. She endeavored to find Austin avenue there and started to cross the Northwestern tracks.

The bell had rung as the signal of an approaching train and the gates were lowered. She disregarded the danger signal and, there being no one near to prevent her, she stooped under the gate and went out on the tracks. She plodded across and got between the rails upon which the passenger train was coming.

She was thrown fifty yards by the engine and was picked up lifeless by the train crew. The body was taken to Austin, where the police removed it to Kamp's undertaking establishment, 237 North Park avenue. The card of Mr. Snell was found in her satchel along with the sum of money. Later Mr. Snell identified the body as that of a former domestic of his household, who had been in his employ for twenty years. The inquest will be held today at 2 o'clock.

James Godfrey, the flagman, said: "I saw the woman coming and rang the bell more than usual as she crawled under the gate. She rushed upon the tracks as if she intended to run before the train. I cannot say positively that she saw the train, but it was in full sight and the gate was down and the bell ringing. I did not cry out for I did not have time."

TAILOR PLAYS DETECTIVE TO FIND STOLEN CLOTH.

Satisfies Himself Goods Are in a Clark Street Shop and Then Calls In the Police, Who Take Property.

Charles Chambers, senior member of the firm of Chambers, Landers & Co., tailors, at 595 Sedgwick street, last evening played detective and located several hundred dollars' worth of property which had been stolen from his place on Monday morning. Chambers, with Detectives McKune and Maher, went to a tailor shop in North Clark street and identified twenty-eight bolts of cloth which he said had been stolen from his shop. The Clark street tailor, whose name the police refuse to reveal, will be arrested for receiving stolen property.

"I was riding on a street car, and when passing the tailor shop saw some goods that looked like mine in the window, and I went in and represented myself as being an agent for a wholesale house on the South Side," said Chambers. "When I began to question the proprietor he refused to answer my questions, so I got the police."

Steals for Memorial Flowers.

James G. Mallen, 14 years old, told Justice Hall yesterday morning that he had stolen a bicycle to get money for flowers with which to decorate the grave of his grandfather, who had fought in the civil war. The boy lives with his mother at 2 Warren avenue and attends the Brown School. The mother pleaded hard for her son's release, and he was allowed to go with a suspended fine of $100.

The bicycle belonged to Frank Egolf of 310 Ogden avenue. On Wednesday evening Egolf went to call at 83 Ogden avenue and left his wheel in a courtway. The boy was arrested while trying to dispose of the bicycle in Clark street. Instead of decorating his grandfather's grave he spent Decoration day in the police station.

Woman Prisoner; House Robbed.

Mrs. Julia Woerner, housekeeper for A. Peterson of 40 Wendell street, was kept a prisoner in a room in her home yesterday afternoon by burglars, who ransacked the place. She was in her room sewing, when she heard some one in the hall. She tried the door and found it locked. "Keep still in there. You will be let out soon," a man's voice said. When she got out the thieves had gone, taking considerable booty.

EXAMINE POSSIBLE JURORS FOR ANTI-JEW PREJUDICE.

Precautions Taken by Defense of Loan Agents Charged with Conspiracy to Defeat Civil Service Law.

"Have you any prejudices against Jews or money lenders?" was the question put by Attorney W. S. Forrest to each juror examined before Judge Tuley yesterday in the beginning of the case against Braman H. Loveless, Samuel C. Kanter, and David Weber.

None admitted any prejudice.

"Have you ever had occasion to borrow money?" was the next question put.

Several jurors admitted having borrowed money on chattel mortgages, but affirmed they had no prejudice against money lenders because of their experience.

With this sort of questioning forty veniremen were examined and eight jurors were accepted. They were:

Charles W. Whitmeyer.....408 Paulina street
George F. Barry.....Wilmette
William O. Pitts.....6626 Drexel avenue
George W. Driggs.....6 Oakland crescent
William Robinson.....14 Potomac avenue
Edgar J. Sturman.....470 West Fullerton avenue
Waldo O. Puffer.....1093 West Twelfth street
Thomas Brady.....50 West Belmont avenue

The men on trial were indicted by the November grand jury on a charge of having conspired to defeat the city civil service law in an examination for police lieutenants held a year ago. They are accused of securing copies of the questions to be used in this examination, and of having sold them to police sergeants and lieutenants who expected to take the test.

SALVATION ARMY GETS $10,000.

Part of Necessary $25,000 Secured to Operate Farm Near Cleveland Donated to the Organization.

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army yesterday announced the receipt of a letter from his wife, in Cleveland, O., saying she had raised $10,000 of the $25,000 necessary to secure the farm offered the army by M. T. Herrick and James Parmelee of that city. The property is located just outside of Cleveland and will be used for a "farm colony."

CITY TO OUTLINE FRANCHISE PLANS

Will Anticipate Companies by Taking Up Traction Problem at Once.

TERMS TO BE STATED.

Chairman Bennett for the Underground Trolley, Not Cable, Down-Town.

RUMORED ROW IN COMPANY.

Partly as a result of the varying positions taken by managers of the Union Traction company regarding the extension of their franchise and partly because it is regarded as the wiser course under any contingency, the Municipal Committee on Local Transportation has determined to begin work at once and determine before the street railway companies ask for ordinances what manner and kind can be granted. Chairman Bennett of the committee, speaking of the situation yesterday, said:

"We will get to work at once and continue until we are able to report to the Council a comprehensive plan for a settlement of the entire street railway question. We will not wait for the traction companies to come in and request ordinances, but will let them know in advance under what conditions new franchises will be granted.

"The first thing we will take up will be a settlement of the terminal question in the down-town district. We will try and determine what routes for loops and other facilities in the business district should be granted the companies. We will consider the matter, not from the viewpoint of what the companies want and will ask, but what would best serve the interest of the public.

To Decide Trolley Problem.

"In connection with this question comes that of the trolley, and the determination of the question as to how far into the down-town district the overhead trolley can come. We have every reason to believe that in the down-town district the companies will use the underground trolley, as it is preposterous to suppose they would continue to use the costly cable system when electricity is available. Where the underground can stop and the overhead can begin is a matter to be determined.

"With this goes questions connected with the running of cars, the number which are to be furnished, and such matters. It also appears to be necessary to settle in advance the terms of the compensation which should be required of the companies for the continued use of the city's streets. In his letter in THE TRIBUNE this morning Mr. Eckels advocates a reduction of fares and a betterment of car service in lieu of direct money compensation to the city. That is one of the questions on which we will attempt to reach a conclusion.

Want Policy Shaped in Advance.

"In fact, our endeavor will be to have a fixed policy determined on by the city in advance of the application of the street railway companies for a renewal of their franchises. The companies will thus know what is expected of them before they come to the City Council for their ordinances. We will avoid the mistake of waiting till the last moment and then of being in the position of either having to yield to the demands of the companies or deprive the public of adequate street railway transportation. We will welcome also the presence of street railway representatives at our discussions, as we want to get all the information we can on the subject."

Acting Mayor Walker said he did not care to discuss Mr. Eckels' letter, more than to say it showed a better disposition to treat fairly with the city than Mr. Eckels' interviews had indicated, and he regards it as a valuable contribution to the literature of the street railway question.

Stories of Internecine War.

The story was around La Salle street yesterday that there is anything but harmony at present in the management of the Union Traction company. The Chicago directors, of whom Mr. Eckels is a representative, do not agree at all, it is said, with the ideas of the New York men who hold a majority of the stock, and the breach is growing wider. So far there has been no open break, but an internal contest for supremacy in the management of the property is not among the impossibilities. It would not be as dramatic or as far reaching as the recent fight over Northern Pacific, but would partake somewhat of the same characteristics.

The City railway company is reported as favoring the plan of the Committee on Local Transportation to outline at once a program to be adhered to by the companies asking renewed franchises. The South Side company has determined to have nothing to do with the Union Traction company in asking for favors from the city, but to go ahead on its own account and secure as early a settlement as possible. According to the story told yesterday, however, officials hesitate to draw up an ordinance, fearing it would be subjected to so many amendments and additions that it would not be recognizable.

ENGLEWOOD LEAGUE AT WORK.

Second Meeting Held, Previous Election of Officers Ratified, and Plans Discussed.

The Englewood Improvement league held its second meeting in Hopkins Hall, 528 Sixty-third street, last evening and completed its organization by ratifying officers and committees recommended by the Executive committee appointed at the initial meeting, which was held on May 3. Following are the officers:

President—F. C. Field.

Vice Presidents—R. J. Roulston, T. E. Powell, Mrs. E. W. True, Mrs. C. P. Baker.

Treasurer—Frank Salter.

Secretary—W. A. Sloan.

Speakers declared telephone poles, billboards, handbills, and other things nuisances which the association will try to abolish. P. Hesse, 530 West Sixty-third street, declared for the establishment of a small park in what is known as the "Horse Eddy" district, bounded by the Rock Island and the Chicago and Western Indiana railroad tracks and Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets.

GIRL STRICKEN AT HER POST.

Miss Mary Pickett, Metropolitan Ticket Seller, Is Found Dying in Her Chair by a Passenger.

Miss Mary Pickett, ticket agent at the Western and North avenues station of the Metropolitan Elevated, was stricken with apoplexy at her post yesterday morning. When Dr. Svening Dahl of 822 Western avenue stepped to the window to pay his fare she did not take the coin. He looked through the bars and saw Miss Pickett leaning back in her chair, apparently lifeless. He called the West Chicago avenue ambulance, which carried the unconscious woman to the St. Elizabeth Hospital. There she died a few minutes later. Miss Pickett was 26 years old and lived at 615 West Congress street.

BRITISH REPORT LOSS OF 174 MEN.

Boers Attack Vladfontein Garrison and Fierce Fighting Follows.

ROUTED AT HEAVY COST.

Engagement Forty Miles from Johannesburg on Anniversary of City's Capture.

DELAREY STILL UNDAUNTED.

LONDON, May 31.—On the anniversary of Lord Roberts' entry into Johannesburg the country has been startled by the receipt of news of desperate fighting and heavy British losses within forty miles of the gold reef city.

The battle at Vladfontein, on the Durban-Johannesburg railroad, reported by Lord Kitchener today, is the most serious engagement since General Clement's reverse at Magaliesburg. It shows that General Delarey is in no way daunted by the capture of eleven of his guns by General Babington six weeks ago.

The garrison of Vladfontein, apparently largely composed of yeomanry, had 174 men put out of action. That their assailants came to close quarters and suffered heavily is shown by the number of dead left on the field.

The dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, May 30, is as follows:

"General Dixon's force at Vladfontein was attacked yesterday by Delarey's forces and there was severe fighting. The enemy was eventually driven off with heavy loss, leaving thirty-five dead. I regret that our casualties also were severe. The killed and wounded numbered 174. Four officers were killed."

GETTING WORK FOR FILIPINOS.

Prominent Ex-Insurgent Leaders Form Association to Secure Laborers for Government Work.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

MANILA, May 31.—An organization has been formed to relieve the distress in the provinces caused by the insurrection and to assist the government. The organization, which includes many prominent former insurgents, such as Geronimo, Buencamino, Blas, Villamor, Abouez, and others, is now directing its attention to supplying 2,000 laborers in the Benquet District with work in building roads.

Chief Surgeon Greenleaf will sail for home on the transport Logan. He has declined the post of Commissioner of Public Health for the Philippines, which was tendered to him by the Philippine commission.

The result of the Goodrell court of inquiry is that both Lieutenant Colonel Mancil C. Goodrell and Colonel Henry C. Cochrane have been severely reprimanded by Rear Admiral Rodgers. Goodrell has been ordered to command the marine brigade and Cochrane has been ordered to the United States.

DEFENDS AMERICAN ENGINES.

Secretary for India Declares That Locomotives Purchased in United States Are Satisfactory.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, May 31.—Lord George Hamilton, the Indian Secretary, who was not present in the House of Commons when Sir Alfred Hickman (Conservative) on May 3 attacked American built locomotives and bridges, has replied in a letter to Sir Alfred Hickman. In part it is as follows:

"Up to the great recent engineering strike no order for a railway locomotive was ever given outside of Great Britain. Since then, owing to the British workshops being blocked with work, the India railway boards found it necessary to place a few limited orders in America. I am ready to give all the available reports concerning working, consumption of fuel, and load-drawing power of these locomotives. The earlier reports were unfavorable, but when their working was better understood, and alterations were made to suit the local fuel, a marked improvement was noticed, so much so that one company wishes to obtain more engines of similar construction."

Concerning the Gokteik viaduct in Burmah, Lord George Hamilton says the order was placed with a Philadelphia company because no British firms had anything like the same experience in this class of construction. The charge made by the late supervisor of the construction of the viaduct that the rivetting was defective was in no way supported by a searching inspection.

CARNEGIE AMENDS HIS TERMS.

New Plans Announced for Expenditure of $10,000,000 on the Scotch Universities.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

LONDON, June 1, 3 a. m.—The Chronicle says it learns in reference to his gift for Scottish education that Mr. Carnegie has placed himself practically in the hands of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Rector of Edinburg University.

According to the amended scheme, the new trust will be of a depository character. The students must make personal application for the sum payable, and there will be a substantial balance to go to better the equipment of the universities and extend college buildings, while by altering the scope and character of university education, freeing it from scholastic traditions, it will be brought more readily in relation to the needs of modern life.

Something may be done, too, to house the numerous student societies, clubs, and associations, and also to house the students themselves.

FRENCH EXPLORERS MURDERED

Assassin of MM. Bevereaux and Le Monier in South American Lake Is Slain by Savages.

LIMA, Peru, May 31.—A telegram from Cusho announces that the French explorers, MM. Bevereaux and Le Monier, have been assassinated by an Italian of the name of Gianone in the Valley of Convencion. Gianone later was killed by savage Indians. No particulars of the tragedy have been received.

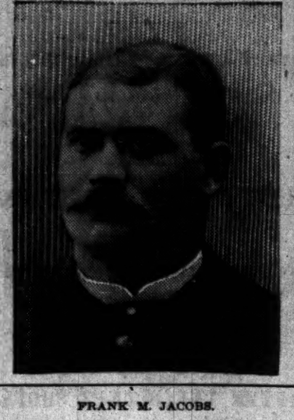
TO BRING TROOPS FROM CHINA.

Germany Charters Thirteen Steamers and 18,000 Soldiers Are Expected Home by September.

BERLIN, May 31.—The German government has chartered thirteen steamers to bring home the troops in China. It is reported that about 18,000 men will have arrived by the end of September.

WOMAN'S RESCUER A MAN OF PLUCK.

Patrolman Frank M. Jacobs, whose quick and fearless action saved Miss Catherine Broderick from being dragged into the river at Rush street by a runaway team, is one of the best known men on the Central police detail. He is 40 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, and is noted for his strength. Jacobs joined the force in 1888 and was assigned to duty in the North Division under Captain M. J. Schaack. He was detailed on detective work and made a creditable showing in several difficult cases. On March 4, 1894, Jacobs was transferred from the North Halsted Street Station to the Central detail, and since that time has been assigned to night patrol duty. While doing detective work on the North Side Jacobs was known as the terror of the Wesson street gang, and it was largely due to his efforts that the gang was broken up. Jacobs always has been assigned to beats where the character of the work would require a man of pluck. It was because of his detail to duty in the river district that he happened to be on hand at the Rush street bridge at a moment when he could rescue Miss Broderick. The policeman was disposed yesterday to talk modestly of his act. "It's part of a policeman's duties to stop runaways," he said. "Yes, in another second the horses, carriage, woman, and all would have been in the river." Jacobs lives at 219 Lawrence avenue.



FRANK M. JACOBS.

HONORS TO DUTCH QUEEN.

BERLIN EXTENDS OFFICIAL WELCOME TO WILHELMINA.

Kaiser Leads His Troops in Review Past the Youthful Ruler of Holland and Afterwards Escorts Her Into the City with a Regiment of Guards—Burgomaster Presents Her with an Address and Girls Dressed in White Deck Her with Flowers.

[Special Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

BERLIN, May 31.—Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Henry of Holland, accompanied by Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria, left Potsdam for Berlin this morning. After witnessing a military review on Tempelhofield, Queen Wilhelmina and the German Empress entered a carriage drawn by six horses and were driven into Berlin.

Burgomaster Kirschner and twenty Aldermen received the royal party near the Brandenburg gate, where twenty young women dressed in white presented them with bouquets. The Burgomaster made an address of welcome, to which Queen Wilhelmina made a brief reply.

The carriage was then driven to the castle. The Emperor rode at the head of the First Regiment, which acted as a guard of honor. The Dutch Queen was enthusiastically received. The weather was beautiful.

After the maneuvers the Emperor, with his suite, took up a position by the side of the Empress' carriage. The Crown Prince, Frederick William, and Prince Henry of The Netherlands had places throughout next to the Emperor.

Several Hundred Americans Present.

Several hundred Americans attended the review, mostly in carriages, among them being Mr. Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. White, with United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge, F. W. Holls, E. V. Morgan of New York, ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Landis of San Francisco, Commander William H. Beehler, the United States naval attaché, and Mrs. Beehler, with a party; Mrs. Kerr, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, the United States military attaché; Admiral and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Angell of Rochester, and Mrs. Shakespeare and Miss Rutter of Philadelphia.

The luncheon at the Schloss was participated in by all the members of the royal families, including the ladies, the foreign guests, and the military attachés.

Gala Opera at Night.

The gala opera tonight was attended by all the members of the United States Embassy, as well as the American ladies, and Senator Beveridge was also present. The opera was Donizetti's "The Daughter of the Regiment."

Between the first and second acts the Emperor and Empress held a cercle in the foyer, his Majesty chatting with Mr. White, and saying, among other things, that the monuments in the Sieges Allee would serve as an excellent object lesson for German youth.

Queen Wilhelmina addressed Mr. White as an old acquaintance from The Hague peace conference, recalling a number of details of the proceedings.

TROOPS KILL FORTY STRIKERS.

Details of Riot Near St. Petersburg Show Many Workers Slain Besides 150 Wounded.

LONDON, May 31.—According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg today it appears that the conflict at Alexandrovsky, in the vicinity of St. Petersburg, between the strikers at the Obuchoff iron works and the authorities on May 20, when about 3,500 rioters attacked the police, had much more serious results than was admitted in the police report of the affair issued on May 21. It was then said that after twelve of the police had been injured they were reinforced by soldiers, who fired three volleys, killing two men and wounding seven. The relatives of the strikers declare forty of the men were killed, and that 150 others were wounded. A reliable witness says he saw 400 vanloads of wounded persons, covered with blood, and another spectator declares he saw two tugloads of wounded taken to the hospital.

SUIT AGAINST SKIBO CASTLE.

Former Owners of Andrew Carnegie's Scotland Home Bring Action to Set Purchase Aside.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Edinburg says action has been instituted by one Sir Charles Sutherland to set aside the purchase of Skibo Castle. The ground of the objection has not yet developed. Skibo Castle was taken over by Mr. Carnegie a couple of years ago.

Though the name of the plaintiff is given as "Sir Charles Sutherland," no such title is discoverable.

Later Mr. Carnegie telegraphed that he is not interested in the Sutherland action, which is against the former land owners and cannot affect the title.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

STOCKHOLM—Louis Palander of Vega has been appointed Minister of Marine, succeeding Gerhard Dyrssen, who resigned May 7.

COLON—The steamship Catania, which arrived here today, brought seventy-two laborers from Barbadoes. They will go to work on the Guayaquil railroad.

LONDON—Application was made in the High Court of Justice today for the appointment of the official receiver as provisional liquidator of the British American Corporation.

BERLIN—Emperor William has decorated General Bonnal, director of the French War School, with the Crown Order of the first-class, and has bestowed on Colonel Gallet the Crown Order of the second class.

LONDON—Two men, representing themselves to be Filipinos, called at the United States Embassy today and made application to Mr. Choate for passports. These the Ambassador declined to issue, giving as a reason that they furnished him with no evidence that they were American citizens.

W. C. Dudley's Suit Is Dismissed.

The suit of William C. Dudley against his brother-in-law, A. S. Northcote, for $50,000 damages, came to a sudden end in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. On motion of the defense Judge Grosscup took his case from the jury, holding the plaintiff had failed to prove his case.

NEW DESTINY FOR AMERICA

ENGLISH VIEWS OF RECENT SUPREME COURT DECISION.

London Spectator Declares That in the Future Expansion Will Be Easy and Asks What Is to Prevent the United States from Buying or Conquering Nicaragua and Building Its Canal in Its Own Territory—Diverging Views in Paris.

LONDON, June 1, 3 a. m.—The Spectator, discussing the Supreme Court decisions, says:

"The decision is in accordance with common sense and all the facts of the situation. If American commerce is to be world-wide America must become a world power."

After alluding to "The grand check on American expansion, or, if you like it better, on American power," the Spectator will say further: "The conquering of feebler states was opposed in the belief that such states, whenever annexed, must be included within the union." The Spectator will further say:

"We believe the fate of American dependencies will be a good one, but we cannot deny that the Supreme Court, in removing the great danger attending annexation, has made annexation easier. If we were Spanish Americans we should feel a new sensation of alarm. If, for any reason in the future, near or distant, the statesmen of the union should desire to rule a Spanish-American state we do not see what would prevent.

Sees New Complications.

"Suppose they buy or conquer Nicaragua and so terminate all complications as to the control of the canal by cutting it through territory absolutely their own, what, except force, which would hardly be applied, is to prevent them?

"Or, suppose, which is quite possible, that under a new and less wise President than Porfirio Diaz a furious quarrel arise with Mexico, what is to prevent the union from annexing it entire? Formerly they were restrained by the dread of including so many colored voters and of anarchy arising from so many new, half-civilized states. But under the decision of Monday they can hold Mexico as we hold India."

The Speaker and the Saturday Review consider that the Supreme Court has upheld imperialism.

As Seen by French Press.

PARIS, May 31.—The French papers only today discuss the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the insular cases. The Temps says:

"If rumors are true, the Judges have not succeeded in maintaining themselves pure nor true to austere principles, but have become accessible to the arguments and sophisms of politicians. Their decision is an act of the highest gravity and tantamount to a triumph for the McKinley school of manifest destiny, for the jingoes, spread-eagleism, and the partisans of a permanent army. On the other hand, citizens favoring progress and economic reforms, who are faithful to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln, are filled with anxiety and sadness."

TRAGEDY AT COVINGTON, KY., TAKES AN ENTIRE FAMILY.

Mrs. Kate Hester Shoots Her Husband at the Supper Table and Then Kills Her Child and Commits Suicide.

Covington, Ky., May 31.—As a result of a domestic tragedy on Western avenue, in this city, tonight the bodies of an entire family now lie at the morgue.

Mrs. Kate Hester, aged 32, after a quarrel with her husband, aged 42, at the supper table, shot and killed him as well as their 3-year-old daughter, after which she put the revolver to her own head and killed herself. It is not known what was the cause of the quarrel.

A heated argument was heard in the dining-room at 7 o'clock, and a few minutes later several shots were heard. After shooting both her husband and her daughter Mrs. Hester locked the door and shot herself.

It has been heard from neighbors that Mrs. Hester was jealous of her husband and repeatedly threatened to kill him. Hester left home early this morning and did not return until evening.

Hester is a saloonkeeper and quite prominent among the sporting fraternity in Covington.

BROKEN WATER HYDRANT CAUSES LOSS AND PANIC.

Harmless Looking Plug Bursts with Loud Report, Drenching Passers-by and Flooding Wentworth Avenue.

Wentworth avenue, near Forty-second street, was turned into a miniature lake yesterday afternoon by the bursting of a fire hydrant opposite 4226 Wentworth avenue. For hours the water spouted forty feet into the air. It flooded the gutters, filling the yards, pouring into shallow basements, and drenching pedestrians who tried to pass.

It was shortly after 5 o'clock when the "gusher" started. The water shot up into the air, and, splashing into a passing open car, drenched the passengers.

At the same moment William Eberhardt of 4401 Princeton avenue, and Nellie Sheehan of 4331 Atlantic street, were passing on the sidewalk. The shock threw them off their feet and the water poured over them, drenching them. They were uninjured, but badly scared.

The City Water department was notified, and by 9 o'clock had succeeded in cutting out the broken hydrant and stopping the flow of the water. The accident was caused by the rusting of the pipe under the sidewalk. When it burst it made a report that could be heard for blocks.

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JAPAN FORBIDS DOWIE HEALING.

Two Elders About to Go as Missionaries Warned to Expect Prosecution.

CONSUL EXPOUNDS LAW.

Case of Leprosy in Zion Church Not Expected to Prove Contagious.

BANK STILL STANDS ALONE.

Dowie methods of healing are forbidden by law in Japan. Japanese Consul Toshiro Fujita yesterday served notice on Elders G. Inouye and T. Kitano of Zion that they would be arrested and imprisoned if they attempted, after their return to their native country, to expound or practice the Dowie doctrines. The elders were calling upon the Consul preparatory to their journey when he warned them that the Zion methods would get them into trouble.

"They know the laws of Japan," said Consul Fujita, "and that under these laws the sick must be cared for. The Japanese laws prescribe vaccination every three years, and persons who seek to evade the laws are punished rigorously."

Inouye came from Japan to Chicago to attend the Moody Institute on the North Side. Kitano was induced by books and pamphlets sent by Dowie to Japan to leave his home and cross the Pacific to study in Zion. After being here awhile he induced Inouye to leave the institute and join him in Zion. As a reward for their espousal of Dowie's teachings both were ordained "elders." It is the intention of Dowie to send them as missionaries to their own country.

This morning the grand jury will dispose of the cases of Elder Hiram Worthington Judd and Deaconesses Mary B. Spelcher and Henrikka Bratsch, who were held by the Coroner's jury as responsible for the death of Mrs. Judd. Instead of passing on the evidence already at hand the jury yesterday afternoon heard the testimony of Dr. George J. Tobias, who is also an attorney. Dr. Tobias was present with Drs. Joseph Springer and Ludwig Hektoen at the autopsy held upon the body of Mrs. Judd after it had been exhumed.

Say Leprosy Will Not Spread.

Officials of the Health department are not concerned over the reports that John Stewart, supposed to be a victim of leprosy, has been mingling with the "healer's" believers. For some time Stewart has been under the surveillance of the Health department, and it is declared there is no danger that the disease will spread in this climate.

"I easily located Mr. Stewart," said Medical Inspector John A. Riley. "He was born in Australia twenty-two years ago, and has been in this country four years. His trouble dates back six years. We have made no secret of his affliction, accounts of which have been published. We did not desire, however, to arouse such curiosity as would drive him from his home and out of our sight. His relatives and he are Dowieites. I might say, too, that he has appeared before a number of dermatological clinics."

Health Commissioner Reynolds said last night:

"I do not know that Stewart is a Dowieite, but I anticipate no bad results from his case. No effort has been made, nor will any be made, to put the man under restraint. The man will be under the eyes of the department, just as he has been in the past. Many of the best medical authorities assert that leprosy is not contagious, and those who believe to the contrary say it is only moderately so."

Dowie Bank Unable to "Clear."

Dowie's Zion bank is still cut off from the Chicago clearing-house. Following the refusal of the Commercial National Bank to handle the concern's business any longer circular letters signed by Dowie have been sent to all banks, and reads as follows:

"I am the proprietor of the Zion City Bank and responsible for all its obligations. Mr. Charles J. Barnard, manager, and William S. Peckham, cashier, whose signatures appear below, are authorized to indorse all checks, drafts, and other items. You will please honor their signatures and no other in all transactions with the Zion City Bank."

TRACTION BILLS RUSHED THROUGH AT HARRISBURG.

Mystery Shrouds Meaning of Measures Passed by Pennsylvania Senate—Believed Aimed at Philadelphians.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 31.—The Senate this morning passed finally the bill amending the passenger railway act of 1889, to permit the construction of a passenger railway in any street not occupied at present, and the bill providing for the erection of elevated and underground railways.

These are the bills that were introduced in the Senate on Wednesday, after it became known that P. A. B. Widener and William L. Elkins, the Philadelphia street railway magnates, had sailed for Europe. Representatives of the Philadelphia traction interests pleaded in vain either for the defeat of the bills or their postponement.

Ten minutes after the bills' introduction they were reported favorably, and they passed first, second, and third readings without the loss of a moment's time. It is stated that they will be "railroaded" through the House, and be in the hands of Governor Stone before the end of next week.

The first bill will permit the occupation of Broad street, Philadelphia, which has been kept free of tracks.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—The public is trying to gather the meaning of the bills passed by the Senate at Harrisburg this morning. It is generally understood that the legislation is intended to give Philadelphia and other cities rapid transit by permitting the construction of elevated and underground railways, but a satisfactory reason as to why the bills were introduced so hurriedly, and are being rushed through the Legislature, is hard to find.

The impression that the Pennsylvania railroad company is behind the bills gained ground when it became known that the company owns an old charter, which would enable it to build under Market and Broad streets. William H. Brown, the Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania company, however, denied that his company had anything to do with the bills. He said they looked like a political trick.

Judge Clarkson to Speak Tomorrow.

Judge J. C. Clarkson of Omaha, Neb., who was a member of the Christian Science lecture bureau, will speak at University Hall, Fine Arts Building, 203 Michigan boulevard, tomorrow morning, before the Church of the Science of Being, of which Mrs. Ursula N. Gestefeld is the leader. Mrs. Gestefeld goes to New York to take up the work there. It is expected that Henry Wood and Horatio Dresser of Boston will follow Judge Clarkson.

OBITUARY.

DR. C. F. CLOSE of 4707 Evans avenue, Chicago, died on Wednesday night at Los Angeles, Cal., of consumption while there on a visit. Dr. Close was a member of the Boulevard club and several medical societies. He was 29 years of age and unmarried. The body has been taken to Iowa City, Ia., for interment.

HENRY E. PERRINE of Buffalo, N. Y., died yesterday, aged 74. He was a prominent business man, and his second wife, who survives him, was Mrs. Folsom, mother of Mrs. Grover Cleveland.

For an economical trip to California or the Northwest, call or write Judson-Alton Excursions, 349 Marquette Building, Chicago.

TENEMENT SURE TO COME.

PROF. HENDERSON SAYS NOW IS TIME TO PREPARE.

Congestion of Population Inevitable and Low Street Car Fares Will Only Postpone It—Good Ordinances, Well Enforced, Can Do Much in the Problem, He Declares, but Private Philanthropy Has a Wide Field for Action—Steps Already Taken.

"The tenement problem is bound to puzzle the people of Chicago in the near future. At present we have no tenement district such as New York has, but it is coming, and the time to prepare for it is right now."

Professor Charles R. Henderson of the University of Chicago made this statement yesterday in discussing the matter of sanitary living for the poor of the city. He said that the time would never come when all the people would live in the suburbs or in the country. The congestion of population near the business center was already beginning to appear.

"Rapid transit facilities and cheap fares may do much to delay the growing density of population," said Professor Henderson, "and it may help, too, if some of the factories and warehouses are moved to the outlying districts where they may gather their own centers of population. These things will have little effect, however, on the ultimate situation. In a few years or a few decades 2,000,0000 or 3,000,000 people will be grouped together in the comparatively narrow limits of the city, and the problem of housing them in the most sanitary way is one that must be faced.

Good Houses Decrease Crime.

"It is a fact constantly met with by charity workers that the health and morality and industry of a community depend to a great extent on conditions of housing. Where the houses are bad, disease and crime are most apt to flourish and society as a whole must pay the penalty, although it rests most heavily on the poor.

"Where people live in houses which have good light and sanitation they are able to command better wages, because they are more healthy. In this way the whole standard of living is raised and the benefit is felt up through all classes of society.

"With these facts in view it is no longer regarded as right to let the landlord use his own pleasure in the construction of houses, because self-interest leads him to build tenements that will just do—that is, to put the least expense possible in them and get the most profit therefrom. It is the province of society to prevent this to some extent by enacting building laws. I believe that the present ordinances of the City of Chicago are adequate to insure properly constructed tenements, if they are enforced.

"To make suitable laws and enforce them, however, is only one thing that the municipality can do in the tenement problem. It can also provide small parks in the midst of the tenements for breathing places, so that even where the people are crowded they will have some semblance of a yard, where they can get fresh air and exercise. This would do much to improve the health of the neighborhood. The municipality can likewise put off the problem a little by forcing the transportation companies to cheapen the rates of fare.

Much for Philanthropy to Do.

"After the municipality has done this it still remains for private philanthropy to assist in the problem. This can be done by erecting model tenement-houses

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Mills Working at Full Capacity, with New Plants in Operation.

CALL FOR EXPORT RAILS.

Railroads Unable to Secure Cars and Other Supplies as Fast as Needed.

GENERAL REVIEW OF WEEK.

New York, May 31.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

"While the weather in the East has hampered distributive trade to a considerable extent this week, rendering the season in some lines rather unsatisfactory, the West and South report unchanged conditions, with operations well up to the recent average. It is the season when crop damage rumors are always heard, and they have come from many quarters, but probably in large part owe their origin to speculation.

"There is nothing as yet to cause any modification of the general estimates made recently and founded upon the special returns from correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. The labor situation is a little brighter. Many strikes have been settled and others are expected to terminate shortly.

Iron and Steel Men Busy.

"Iron and steel mills are working at full capacity, and more new plants have been put in operation. Quotations are well maintained, without any effort to secure advances. Farming machinery is a feature of the domestic business, and there is no sign of decrease in the export movement of these products, which has attained enormous proportions. Rails are also going out freely to Australia and South America. Railways are unable to secure sufficient freight cars and other supplies, while structural work proceeds briskly with little interruption from labor controversies.

In the Leather Trade.

"There is a little less activity among manufacturers of boots and shoes, some of the smaller plants reducing time or closing down, ostensibly for the purpose of taking stock. Inventories would easily wait another month, however, if orders were abundant. Salesmen in the West and South are sending good orders for fall delivery, but the local jobbing trade has received a setback from the continuous rain.

"Leather is still strong and active for heavy sole and high-priced upper stock, and offal has been freely taken for export. Medium grades are quiet, with less demand than the extreme qualities. Shipments of boots and shoes from Boston have shown the expected decrease from the phenomenally large figures of recent preceding weeks, but are still heavy, and since Jan. 1 exceed last year's by about 70,000 cases.

Grain Unusually Quiet.

"Extended holidays abroad and a short one in this country have tended to make the grain markets unusually quiet, while corn has had the added drawback of hesitation among traders, who have not yet recovered from the effects of manipulation in the May option. Foreign purchasers were driven out of this market by inflated quotations, as shown by Atlantic exports in five weeks of only 9,496,285 bushels, against 17,841,065 bushels last year, and 13,433,818 bushels in the same weeks of 1899.

"Each reaction in wheat is quickly followed by recovery, and much support is found in gloomy reports from growing sections. Insufficient moisture and low temperature are the chief causes of complaint, and injury from insects is also rumored, but there is always more or less loss through these influences, and the splendid condition earlier in the season gives reason to hope for an abundant yield.

Cotton Not So Satisfactory.

"Misfortune has also overwhelmed cotton plantations, according to the pessimistic views circulated by traders and factors who are endeavoring to sustain prices in the face of heavy receipts and unsatisfactory conditions at New England mills, where print cloths have been sharply reduced to 2⅝ cents in order to dispose of the accumulation, which is said to reach 2,000,000 pieces.

"Heavy brown goods have steadied under better Chinese inquiry, but local retail and jobbing trade is restricted by unfavorable weather. Although it is between seasons with the silk trade, there is a good demand, and available stocks of the more desirable lines are reported light. The ribbon trade continues brisk, despite lowering skies. Carpets and upholsteries improve, and in staple clothing woolens there is more activity. This brings out raw wool more freely, but there is not sufficient demand to advance prices in the face of heavy stocks and a large new clip coming forward. In fact, the accumulation of supplies has had a distinctly depressing influence, and in the Philadelphia market quotations are perceptibly easier. The decline extends to the entire list of domestic wools, although not more than a cent to any grade.

"Failures for the week numbered 148 in the United States, against 160 last year, and 21 in Canada, against 20 last year."

As Seen by Bradstreet's.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"Unseasonable weather has been the key of the general situation this week, discouraging as it has been to retail trade in the cities and country districts alike, and retarding the growth of most crops, but particularly corn and oats in the northern half of the country and cotton at the South. What, however, there is a feeling prevalent that a few weeks of warm, sunny weather, a decided lack of which has so far been noted this spring, would do much to place matters, commercial and agricultural, in as good or better condition than a year ago.

"Apart from the features the week has been without much change except that a rather better spirit has been visible in the industrial situation, and that some progress has been made toward a settlement of existing labor troubles. The situation in textiles has not changed materially, except that real conditions in the print cloth market have been recognized by a heavy cut in the price of that product.

Steadiness in Prices.

"The steadiness of prices is still a feature, the cereals being as high or slightly higher than a week ago, as much owing to bad crop reports from abroad as to tales of dry weather damage in the Northwest to wheat and to cool weather for corn in the country as a whole.

"Cotton is higher in the face of large receipts and reports of slow trade, because the prospect as to the near months, particularly July, is still doubtful, and owing to covering by the short interest in that and the succeeding month. The crop is at least two weeks late, but the average will probably be from 5 to 10 per cent larger, some of which will, perhaps, be lost, but still leaving a comfortable margin of increase, providing warm, forcing weather succeeds shortly.

In the Steel Trade.

"As for some time past, new business in iron and steel is small, while production on orders is at the maximum. Steel billets are temporarily scarce and 50 cents higher, while Bessemer pig is dull and off 25 cents. Southern iron is dull and weak, and present quotations could be cut 50 cents if business were offered. Finished products are generally strong and the mills are still crowded with business.

"Rail mills have a season's output guaranteed, the wire mills are pushed with orders, and bar and plate production is reported sold ahead. Rumors of advances to come after July 1 are heard, but nothing tangible offers in this respect, with new business in such small volume. Hardware is in good shape, and May sales at Chicago were the heaviest for any month this year.

Week in Financial Circles.

Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

"At the beginning of this week the transactions at the stock exchange fell off in a way which gave Wall street not a little anxiety. The foreign markets were closed on Monday for the Whitsuntide holiday, which partly accounted for the extreme dullness, but apart from this there was every evidence that the American public had liquidated the main part of its speculative holdings and was indisposed at present to take further part in the proceedings.

"The heavy decrease in the New York bank loans shown by the two last clearing-house statements afforded striking evidence as to this and as to the effects of the recent severe blow the speculative market had received.

"Some anxiety made itself felt in this latter connection as to the position of the London short interest, though it would seem that the amount and importance of the latter had been exaggerated.

"The most cheering indications which the market received was, in fact, that settlements were being made with the London bears in Northern Pacific at 150 for the stock, and that the fortnightly account, which began on Wednesday, was being carried out without the dreaded complications.

"Up to this time our market's dullness was attended by a heavy tone in the general list in spite of the firmness of a few issues in which manipulation and reports of coming deals had an effect.

"The bearish operators were also more active, and the appearance of the market justified to some extent the expectation of a further decline. More favorable indications at London had, however, a good influence, which was supplemented by decided intimations that the contending factions in Northern Pacific had reached a satifactory settlement as to the control of that company and the bearings of the Burlington deal.

Bank Clearings for the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the week ended on May 29, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. in	Per ct. dec.
New York	$1,049,395,433	26.9	....
Boston	163,034,220	16.3	....
Chicago	122,578,747	5.5	....
Philadelphia	81,100,145	17.2	....
St. Louis	34,070,402	27.8	....
Pittsburg	34,341,715	22.5	....
Baltimore	18,613,809	23.8	....
San Francisco	18,020,750	3.9	....
Cincinnati	15,253,950	12.0	....
Kansas City	14,139,653	35.3	....
New Orleans	9,695,243	15.9	....
Minneapolis	9,975,946	....	12.4
Detroit	6,905,547	14.3	....
Cleveland	9,836,434	10.4	....
Louisville	7,274,043	12.2	....
Providence	4,578,400	1.0	....
Milwaukee	5,071,181	19.2	....
St. Paul	5,153,355	....	....
Buffalo	3,210,001	31.9	....
Omaha	5,187,883	....	6.6
Indianapolis	3,286,212	9.2	....
Columbus, O.	1,754,300	....	3.1
Evansville	901,215	10.5	....
Savannah	3,034,415	2.5	....
Denver	1,145,763	....	9.0
Hartford	1,718,639	....	4.9
Richmond	2,671,630	11.1	....
Memphis	2,685,400	....	40.8
Washington	2,253,021	....	6.7
Peoria	1,821,577	30.1	....
Rochester	1,144,986	12.6	....
New Haven	1,158,243	....	4.8
Worcester	1,130,153	....	33.6
Atlanta	1,503,742	....	28.4
Salt Lake City	1,997,151	....	20.0
Springfield, Mass.	1,141,868	24.1	....
Fort Worth	2,782,000	....	40.6
Portland, Me.	935,865	23.8	....
Portland, Ore	1,476,411	....	5.5
St. Joseph	1,129,902	....	6.8
Los Angeles	2,091,523	30.6	....
Norfolk	1,252,547	....	13.9
Syracuse	1,001,259	....	....
Des Moines	1,386,444	34.9	....
Nashville	1,155,136	32.9	....
Wilmington, Del.	601,610	5.7	....
Mobile	528,655	....	21.9
Scranton	1,111,103	30.7	....
Grand Rapids	1,002,432	14.2	....
Augusta, Ga.	874,677	44.2	....
Lowell	424,900	2.1	....
Dayton, O.	835,100	30.6	....
Seattle	2,060,800	22.5	....
Tacoma	1,080,043	13.5	....
Spokane	801,188	....	1.2
Sioux City	903,471	....	17.2
New Bedford	256,160	9.2	....
Knoxville, Tenn	589,065	42.9	....
Topeka	652,827	16.0	....
Birmingham	811,043	....	2.6
Wichita	476,787	....	....
Binghamton	417,500	....	3.1
Helena	454,349	....	13.0
Lexington, Ky.	331,877	36.5	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	858,491	58.4	....
Kalamazoo	316,250	....	4.8
Akron	466,400	....	....
Canton, O.	463,250	23.4	....
Chattanooga	353,398	....	8.7
Rockford, Ill.	298,833	15.0	....
Canton, O.	257,400	9.8	....
Springfield, O.	212,929	11.5	....
Fargo, N. D.	212,015	....	1.8
Sioux Falls, S. D.	166,736	51.1	....
Youngstown, O.	385,046	40.0	....
Fremont, Neb.	149,389	10.3	....
Davenport	661,250	6.2	....
Toledo	1,092,144	18.6	....
Galveston	8,477,000	21.4	....
Houston	7,352,644	....	....
Springfield, Ill.	373,300	10.0	....
Macon	451,000	25.2	....
Bloomington	196,650	....	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	98,701	7.4	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,625,081,383	21.9	....
Totals outside N. Y.	575,685,950	13.9	....

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Montreal	$14,862,098	13.8	....
Toronto	9,516,291	3.5	....
Winnipeg	1,470,816	26.1	....
Halifax	1,469,116	12.8	....
Hamilton	634,746	....	14.0
St. John, N. B.	615,183	....	2.3
Vancouver	796,126	10.6	....
Victoria	724,671	42.5	....
Quebec	1,279,881	....	....
Totals	$30,089,110	5.2	....

Catarrh of nose or throat immediately relieved and ultimately cured by use of "Boro-Formalia". (Rinse it Around).

FORMER PRESIDENT OF 'FRISCO LINE DEAD.

Daniel B. Robinson, former President of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, and for many years an officer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railway, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 369 East Chicago avenue. He had been ill for two years with Bright's disease and a number of complications. For nearly thirty-five years Mr. Robinson was actively engaged in railroad affairs. He was born in 1847 at St. Albans, Vt. In 1866 he entered the railway service, becoming a clerk in the freight department of the Central Vermont railroad at St. Albans. Three years later he became chief clerk in the mechanical department of the Central Pacific railroad, being located at Sacramento, Cal.

Daniel B. Robinson.

In 1870 he went with the New Orleans and Mobile, and during his ten years' service with that road was successively agent, Assistant Superintendent, and General Superintendent. From 1880 to 1882 he was General Manager of the Sonora railway in Mexico. From 1882 until 1884 he served as Superintendent of the northern division of the Mexican Central, and then became General Manager. In 1885 he was General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific. From 1886 until 1888 he was General Manager of the Colorado Midland, afterwards returning to the Atlantic and Pacific, where he served as assistant to the President and General Manager until 1891. In that year he was appointed General Manager of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass railroad, but resigned a week later, and shortly afterward was made President of the road, serving until 1893. During part of his time as President of the San Antonio road he also was President of the Santa Fé, Prescott, and Phœnix line, which was under construction.

On March 7, 1893, he was elected First Vice President of the Santa Fé, and remained with that system until July, 1896, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco, where he served until May, 1900, when he was forced to resign on account of failing health. During the last year he has not engaged in active business.

Mr. Robinson leaves a widow, Mrs. Ella W. Robinson; a daughter, Mrs. Lena G. Thompson, wife of Gale Thompson; and two sons, James B. Robinson and Harry M. Robinson. The body will be taken to St. Albans, Vt., for burial. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, at an hour to be announced later, at the residence of A. H. Fellers, 3420 Michigan avenue.

FORTY TAKE POLICE QUIZ

MANY LIEUTENANTS TRY FOR THE POSITION OF CAPTAIN.

Inspector Heidelmeier Among the Lot and He Strikes a Snag Early in the Day When He Encounters a Problem in Arithmetic—Decision to Improve the Nineteenth Ward Streets Based Largely on Moral Grounds—Assistant Prosecutors Changed.

Forty Lieutenants of Police took the civil service examination for Captains yesterday, there being a vacancy on account of the recent promotion of Captain O'Neill to be Superintendent. Not only the holdover Lieutenants but those who were promoted last April after an examination and who previously had served long enough as sixty-day Lieutenants to give them a year in the rank, were admitted.

Among the candidates who presented themselves were Inspectors Hartnett and Heidelmeier and Assistant Superintendent Ptacek, who, under the decision of Judge Tuley, now appealed to the Supreme Court, only rank as Lieutenants. Inspector Heidelmeier had trouble early in the day when he ran across the following question:

"Give the total number of cases called in all the following stations, if eighty-four were called at Harrison street, one-quarter as many at Chicago avenue, one and one-third as many at West Chicago avenue as at East Chicago avenue, and two and one-quarter as many at Desplaines street as at West Chicago avenue."

"What does that all mean?" asked the big inspector of Detective Lieutenant Andy Rohan."

"Dunno," said Rohan. "Guess it's an examination for bank clerk."

The officers who took the examination were:

Holdovers—Lieutenants Haines, Kandize, Heidelmeier, Plunkett, Beard, Cudmore, Cosgrove, Johnson, Backus, Wood, Stanton, Healey, Dennis O'Connor, Juenger, McDonald, James H. Bonfield, Golden, Beaublen, John R. Bonfield, Burdick, Barrett, Monroe, Charles O'Connor, Melaniphy, Gallagher, Creighton, Egan, John M. Collins—28.

Civil service appointees—Lieutenants Joyce, Hartnett, Ptacek, Samuel Collins, O'Brien, O'Hara, Williams, Moore, Enright, Rohan, Clancy, Ambrose—12.

Of those who took the examination Lieutenants Haines, Stanton, Burdick, and James H. Bonfield are veterans of the civil war and under the law entitled to go to the head of the list if they pass.

To Improve the Ghetto.

At the request of Miss Jane Addams of Hull House and the Rev. Father Meyer the Board of Local Improvements has agreed to recommend the improvement of the streets in the eastern part of the Nineteenth Ward, where the moral and physical condition of the residents is supposed to be the worst.

Miss Addams voiced the sentiment of the delegation when she said:

"I always have had a theory that if the streets were well lighted there would be a different standard of living in this locality," and Father Meyer added:

"By neglecting the streets the city has indirectly caused the worst element of people to gather in this part of the Nineteenth Ward." The streets to be improved are:

Polk, from Canal to Center avenue, asphalt.

May, from Harrison to Twelfth, asphalt.

Taylor, from Canal to Ashland boulevard, asphalt.

Miller, from Harrison to Taylor, asphalt.

Tilden, from Morgan to Aberdeen, asphalt.

Oregon avenue, from Center avenue to Loomis street, asphalt.

The board also voted to construct a sewer in Vincennes road, from Ninety-fifth street to a point 500 feet north of Ninety-ninth street, to cost $42,000.

Engineer Kavanaugh Suspended.

Thomas Kavanaugh, chief engineer at the Harrison street pumping station, has been suspended for inattention to duty. Meanwhile H. C. Alexander, formerly assistant city engineer, has begun proceedings in the Circuit Court to review the acts of the Civil-Service commissioners which resulted in his dismissal last April. He asserts that he was not given a proper opportunity to refute the charges.

Change in Assistant Prosecutors.

Three Assistant City Prosecutors were dropped yesterday and new men named in their places. The changes were made solely for political reasons. The changes were:

Robert E. Lee, appointed at West Chicago avenue, vice Daniel V. Harkin, removed.

Jacob Ingenthon, at Desplaines street, vice Frank L. Childes, removed.

Dwight L. Carmichael, at Maxwell street, vice James E. McGinley, removed.

Dennis J. Normoyle was appointed law clerk in Prosecutor Taylor's office, vice Bernl Breslin, removed.

Last of Milk Superintendent.

Retrenchment in the City Hall yesterday caused Health Commissioner Reynolds to notify Dr. Ernest B. Stuart, superintendent of the Milk Inspection bureau, that the office of superintendent must be abolished and the bureau consolidated with that of the city chemist. The inspection, it is said, will not be curtailed.

MR. TRUDE AND THE BEAR

LAWYER BACK IN TOWN; BRUIN STILL RUNNING.

Attorney's Ear Is in Bandages as the Result of His Efforts to Trap a Grizzly on His Idaho Ranch — Beast Walked Off with a Barrel Over Its Head and the Hunter Dropped Into a Creek While Following the Trail.

Attorney A. S. Trude returned to Chicago from his Idaho ranch yesterday morning with his right ear in bandages and a piece of court plaster on his chin, the result of a hunt for a grizzly bear a few days ago. The bear had its head stuck in a pork barrel, but Mr. Trude did not bag it, for he fell into a creek. When he got out the bear had also.

The grizzly, which, according to Mr. Trude, had a foot as big as a chair bottom, was prowling around near the ranch and Mr. Trude set out to trap it. He procured an empty pork barrel, knocked out both heads, and drove spikes into each end in such a way that when the bear put its head inside the barrel the spikes caught and held it.

In setting the trap, however, too heavy a log was attached to the barrel as a weight. The bear thrust its head inside the barrel and was caught. Then Mr. Grizzly started off cross country with the log dragging along behind. Mr. Trude, when he found that the bear was caught, started after the log. If the log had been lighter the bear would have kept on dragging it until the hunters caught up, when the trusty rifle, etc. But the log was too heavy to be dragged far, and the bear at length became desperate and broke the chain that secured the drag to the barrel.

While Mr. Trude was still hot on the bear's trail he tried to cross a snow drift. The drift turned out to be hollow and all of a sudden he dropped out of sight into the creek, where the water was six feet deep. In falling he hurt his ear and scratched his chin. The bear kept on, and it is supposed it is still going with the barrel over its head.

$13.50 to St. Paul-Minneapolis and Return.
Chicago and Northwestern railway, May 27 to 31, June 2 and 3. Ticket office, 212 Clark street. Telephone Central 721.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:
For Bahamas and Cuba, 6 p. m.
For Hawaii, 6 p. m.
For Japan, China, Corea, and Philippines, 9 p. m.
For Yucatan, Campeche, Tobasco, and Guapas, 12 p. m.
For St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, 12 p. m.
P. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

T. A. Paynter, 1½-story frame dwelling, 224 107th-st.	$ 1,000
A. Bennermann, 2-story frame flats, 4426 Princeton-av	1,800
Asd. Malechy, 2-story brick store and flats, 6001 Dearborn-av	4,000
Carl M. Ewgren, 3-story brick flats, 6324 South Green-st	6,000
J. Sunnite, 1½-story frame residence, 12154 Stewart-av	2,000
A. Sunnite, 1½-story frame dwelling, 6223 Parnell-av	1,200
C. C. Whitcomb, 2-story frame residence, 12125 Butler-st	2,200
C. C. 2-story frame residence, 12207 Eggleston-av	2,200
W. B. Smith, 2-story brick rear addition, 5634 La Salle-st	1,300
A. S. Terrill, 3-story brick apartment building, 6324-6326 St. Lawrence-av	20,000
J. Sunnite, 2-story frame store and flats, 11238 Michigan-av	1,500
H. Henn, 2-story frame flats, 6947 South Longwood club, 2-story frame clubhouse, 9648 Howard-av	2,300
Louis Lee, 2-story frame flats, 11014 South State-st	3,500
W. M. Grant, 2-story frame addition, 344 91st-st	2,400
Thomas Lowe, 1½-story frame dwelling, 2021 107th-st	1,000
B. Bendeck, 2-story frame flats, 1209 South Sawyer-av	1,200
John Kaddeck, 2-story frame flats, 1322 South 43d-av	3,500
John Kindberg, two 2-story brick flats, 2223-2225 West Van Buren-st	1,600
John Kindberg, two 2-story brick flats, 2212-2214 West Van Buren-st	8,000
A. S. Terrill, 3-story brick flats, 2052 Washington-blvd	12,000
A. S. Terrill, 3-story brick apartment building, 2046-2048 Washington-blvd	10,000
John Kindberg, five 2-story brick flats, 519-529 North 43d-av	20,000
Peter Schmitz, 1½-story frame cottage, 65 West Argyle-st	20,000
P. Tiedeman, 2-story frame residence, 1280 Wrightrop-st	1,000
Peter Johnson, 2-story frame addition, 943 Roscoe-st	4,500
J. O'Connell, 2-story frame flats, 1090 Maple-sq-av	1,400
Miles W. Gregory, 3-story brick apartment building, 1247-1257 Grace-av	3,500
Annie Treberg, 2-story brick flats, 1144 Noble-st	50,000
C. A. Rice, 2-story frame residence, 1439 Smalley-ct	2,500
F. P. Elliot, 2-story frame residence, 229 Clark-st	5,500
E. Burdick, 2-story brick residence, 1448 Smalley-ct	2,000
A. Rindlisbacher, 3-story brick apartment building, 941-943 Cuyler-av	3,000
A. S. Terrill, two 2-story brick flats, 445-447 North 43d-av	1,500
H. Monts, 2-story brick flats, 809 North Campbell-av	12,000
G. Wightmans, two 2-story brick flats, 410-412 Willow-av	17,600
M. Makowski, two 2-story frame residences, 864-874 Spaulding-av	4,500
J. B. Gillis, two 2-story frame cottages, 58-A Paso-av	7,000
A. R. Clark & Co., 4-story brick apartment building, 1968-1970 Deming-pl	4,800
E. P. Weber, six 2-story frame residences, 845-859 Sunnyside-av	1,800
	40,000
	12,000

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
James J. Whalen, Peoria, Ill., Sadie Parson, same	27—31
Arthur Sandberg, Amanda Beting	30—28
Atmos F. Petterson, Augusta Carlson	32—28
Abraham I. Bosofin, Calla L. Katzman	23—22
Fred Krickow, Anna Haeger	23—22
Emil Ringquist, Lizzie Olson	29—26
Gustaf Carlson, Emma Hoaglund	30—29
Alfred J. Heyes, Lena M. Bougher	29—22
George W. Goff, Emma H. Williams	30—28
Joseph Turner, Mary A. A. O'Brien	31—31
Sidney Waddell, Daisy Weaver	32—27
Arpad Barothy, Frances A. Nessling	31—29
John Anderson, West Chicago, Ill., Hannah Pearson	38—33
Frank A. Stevens, Hanna Carlson	28—25
Richard H. Tate, Minnie Spohr	21—20
John Dus, Annie Borowiec	30—28
William Palt, Lizzie King	28—28
George Lippert, Elizabeth Germann	32—24
Henry A. Miller, Wilmette, Ill., Anna Egan, same	21—18
Max Cohn, Rosie Schneidermann	28—21
Gustav Neumann, Anna Schudobba	25—24
Moses Price, Florence Donaldson	27—19
John Guilbolt, Milwaukee, Wis., Clover D. Howe, same	36—34
Michael Fay, New York, Jennie Westham	24—22
John Graf, Harvey, Ill., Lena Franklin, same	21—18
Paul Pantaenius, Emma Kuehn	44—34
Maurice Anderson, Anna Gimbel	31—25
Alexander Burden, Cora Jones	31—28
William Gehring, Luella J. Nelson	21—19
John W. O'Leary, Alice E. Smith	25—23
Leopold Martin, Lena Schaefer	23—18
Frank Rash, Mount Sterling, Ill., Julia Louisville, Ky.	34—24
Thomas Gilbride, Delia Stenson	26—24
George S. D. Shultz, Elizabeth C. Orth	32—26
Joseph Veverka, Mary Dudacek	26—22
John J. Lynch, Mary Britain	30—26
John Szafarkiewicz, Eva Bruckner	22—20
John Carey, Katie Thompson	32—35
Stanislaus L. Skoraczerski, Elizabeth Knebiewicz	28—19
Melle G. Wilmot, Effie E. Liggett	32—24
Thomas C. Fletcher, Bernice Whitson	20—20
Thomas Finley, Jennie Wiley	27—27
George Christensen, Mary Petersen	47—30
Michal Sasik, Johanna Cervin	25—28
Andrew J. Mead, Mary J. Chappelle	24—24
Charles E. Bostwick, Alpha J. Wilkins	29—27
Jan Bialas, Eva Kilh	25—18
Louis Gardner, Marie Krsakova	27—22
Vaso Radonowich, Sophie Schlen	44—32
Rudolph E. Goldman, Ida Mistrofski	24—20
Arndt Olsen, Barbara D. Bendtsen	30—24
George H. Weaver, Carrie Earle	21—18
William M. Sweet, Roscoe, Ill., Nellie Ruland, Niles, Ill.	32—20
Arthur B. Smith, Myrtha L. Zeller	36—24
Thomas M. Campbell, Edith E. Whitney	29—20
Jorgen Jorgensen, Amelia L. Enger	27—21
Anton Velek, Fanny Zinnek	30—27
K. Johan Johnson, Josephine Olson	26—24
Arthur Belford, Sarah Carney	37—35
George C. Nichols, Baltimore, Md., Mattie Downie, Waukesha, Wis.	55—29
William Linker, Maywood, Ill., Annie Weber, same	25—21
Rollin W. Webster, Cecilia A. Jennings	29—27
Wojciech Wiedas, Katarzyna Nediodowa	32—21
James Hynd, Braidwood, Ill., Elizabeth Burgert, same	45—25
Joseph Kaiser, Maryanna Balorek	29—24
Elmer L. Gates, Bertha L. Clarke	21—18
Frank J. Mitchek, Frances A. Gross	28—20
Joseph Wagner, Ella Moninger	25—20
Max Rose, Goldie Syskind	28—24
William J. Donaldson, Abbey G. Buckley	21—18
Jesup Wenckus, Anna C. Pawlik	29—23
John E. Smith, Evelyn E. Steen	29—30
Theodore Larson, Tekla Kuligren	27—28
Charles J. Nordvall, Annie E. Erikson	41—23

MUSIC SOUVENIRS

Luncheon—Today—Saturday

The pleasure of your presence is requested for luncheon, today, Saturday, at which time the

OPENING

of the marvelously beautiful

North American Oyster House and Restaurant,

Northwest corner State and Monroe-sts.
(*School Board Corner*),

WILL TAKE PLACE.

Under the supervision of the well known architects, Messrs. Wilson & Marshall (designers of the Illinois Theater), at a cost of $70,000, a palace of architectural beauty has just been completed in the basement of this well known corner. Nothing of modern construction known to the builders' art can compare with this great achievement. Beyond question the NORTH AMERICAN will eclipse in beauty, spaciousness and completeness of appointments any restaurant in the country. THE NORTH AMERICAN will be run on the popular plan — popular prices — quick service — the best of everything

MUSIC You are invited. SOUVENIRS

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:
Armstrong, John, 74; 72 Edgewood-av., May 30.
Arnst, James C., 22; 4016 Wabash-av., May 29.
Burns, Mary, 47; 32 Chestnut-pl., May 31.
Bulthuis, Katarien, 24; 97 Sangamon-st., May 31.
Babcock, George A., 40; 47 34th-pl., May 29.
Bradshaw, Rose, 33; 100 Edgemont-av., May 29.
Doyle, John, 46; 147 W. Jackson-blvd., May 29.
Donkinz, M. A., 68; 2773 N. Robey-st., May 30.
Ehrenberg, John M., 69; 180 Mohawk-st., May 30.
Fore, Axel E., 5; 1722 47th-st., May 29.
Farrell, William, 82; 446 W. 23d-st., May 30.
Godloux, Martha, 28; 542 W. 12th-st., May 29.
Garrett, Effie, 21; 1254 Indiana-st., May 29.
Hofstetter, Babatha, 66; 6317 Wabash-av., May 29.
Hahn, Clara, 29; North Webster, Ind., May 30.
Hanrahan, Alice, 27; 3511 Union-av., May 30.
Hall, Wm., 10; 1338 Trumbull-av., May 30.
Higgins, M., 35; 538 S. Jefferson-st., May 29.
Hayes, John A., 68; 4819 Kimbark-av., May 30.
Jones, Reginia, 28; 3005 St.-pl. 30th-st., May 29.
Jackson, Minnie, 32; 4906 Dearborn-av., May 28.
Lessey, Edgar N., 60; 3330 W. 14th-st., May 31.
Lookbaugh, J., 48; 3305 St.-pl. and 40th-av., May 29.
Leonard, George, 43; 410 25th-st., May 30.
Lenz, Herman, 32; 1103 N. Claremont-av., May 30.
McGivern, Margaret, 66; 507 South Park-av., Austin, May 29.
Parnell, R., 38; 580 State-st., May 28.
Powell, Fred Robt., 44; 4054 Lake-av., May 30.
Peach, P., 51; 803 Ridgeway-av., May 30.
Russ, Chancy V., 43; 745 Montrose-blvd., May 30.
Scott, Edward, 42; Garfield Park Sanitarium, May 29.
Sinske, B., 54; 505 Sedgwick-st., May 29.
Soper, Wm. H., 81; 85 Thomas-st., May 27.
Stitt, Thomas E., 53; 814 W. 61st-st., May 29.
Sniers, Wm., 59; 6446 Jackson-av., May 29.
Singewald, Anna, 5; 222 Giddings-st., May 29.
Trulsen, Alta, 30; 2801 Lowe-av., May 30.
Tenison, Elizabeth, 87; 831 W. 61st-st., May 29.
Wilson, James L., 35; 5016 Parnell-av., May 30.
Whitman, Wayland H., 55; 6748 Lafayette-av., May 29.
Winkler, Robert, 47; Alexian Brothers' Hospital, May 30.
Zapp, Hulda, 33; 407 Potomac-av., May 30.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., May 31.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair in southern, showers and cooler in northern portion Saturday. Sunday probably fair, fresh north to northeast winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: May 31, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Temperature.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.88	72	74	N.	....	....	Clear
Albany	29.74	60	70	S.E.	....	.01	Clear
Alpena	29.96	44	64	N.	....	.04	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.76	66	76	S.	....	1.16	Clear
Amarillo	29.86	64	90	N.E.	....	.14	Fair
Battleford	29.90	70	72	Calm	....	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.94	80	80	S.	....	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.70	58	68	S.W.	....	.02	Clo'dy
Boston	29.80	58	70	S.W.	....	.01	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.82	68	70	N.E.	....	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.82	52	68	W.	....	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.74	62	68	S.W.	....	.08	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.06	54	68	S.	....	.90	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.76	64	68	S.	....	.08	Rain
Cincinnati	29.76	64	66	N.W.	....	.08	Clear
Cleveland	29.68	62	62	S.W.	....	Tr.	Rain
Concordia	29.94	74	74	N.	....	....	Fair
Davenport	29.76	64	66	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Denver	30.04	60	76	S.	....	.16	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.90	74	76	N.	....	....	Clear
Detroit	29.68	62	66	W.	....	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge	29.92	70	74	N.E.	....	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.76	66	76	S.E.	....	.04	Clo'dy
Duluth	29.84	60	70	W.	....	....	Clear
Eastport	29.98	48	68	S.W.	....	Tr

CONFLICT OF COLLEGE MEETS.

Rival Athletic Organizations Hold Track and Field Games Today.

RESULT SEEMS DOUBTFUL.

Michigan Is Favorite in Conference Ranks and Notre Dame in W. I. A. A.

VISITORS CROWD HOTELS.

The eyes of the Western college world will be turned toward Chicago today. Upon the arena of two athletic fields the pick and flower of Mississippi Valley athletes will strive with every effort of nerve and muscle to win glory and fame and the plaudits of the multitude. Never before in the history of Western athletics has an event of greater importance been held, or one in which a keener pitch of enthusiasm has been aroused. What Berkeley Oval is to the East, Chicago will be to the West today.

For the first time since the colleges came together in athletic rivalry there is a division in the ranks. Down by the green slopes of the Midway Plaisance ten colleges will watch their representatives with breathless interest contending for the trophies of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association. Up at Ravenswood the rooters of ten other institutions will cheer their heroes on to victory, with the cup of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association as the spur of effort.

Cause of the Secession.

The history of the great secession is well known to all followers of college athletics. Until a year ago the Western Intercollegiate organization held undisputed sway in the West. It united all the colleges, the great as well as the small, in one harmonious and democratic gathering. But the harmony was not of an enduring quality. Nine colleges, including the five most prominent in the Middle West, decided to form a new association which should be controlled entirely by themselves. This was done with the confident expectation that the old organization would fall to pieces once its backbone was removed.

But this was not the case. Either the surgical operation was poorly managed or a new spinal column developed with astonishing rapidity. At all events, the colleges remaining in the old association, of which Notre Dame, Drake, and Grinnell were the most prominent, determined to preserve the union at all hazards, and if the secessionists wanted to quit they could quit. Accordingly the annual meet was arranged just as if nothing had happened, and today will determine which is greater in the athletic kingdom.

College men poured into the city on every train yesterday, and the hotel lobbies were dotted with slender youths in natty caps and sweaters of various hue. They were not the traditional college boys of the ultra garments, beribboned cane, and reeking cigaret. That type of college man is rapidly passing away. In his place has come the clear-eyed, firm-jawed lad, quiet of demeanor, but full of the joyous enthusiasm of perfect health. This is the type that predominates in the crowd that arrived yesterday.

Teams Arrive Early.

The Minnesota and Michigan delegations, headed by their trainers, Dr. H. L. Williams and Keene Fitzpatrick arrived in the morning and went to the Chicago Beach Hotel. Wisconsin, Iowa, Purdue, Notre Dame, and Grinnell are at the Lexington. Illinois will arrive in the morning and go at once to the Chicago Beach.

Experts on dope have been trying for days to figure out who will win the meets today. While it is generally agreed that Notre Dame has an easy thing at Ravenswood, the result of the Conference meet at Marshall Field is in controversy. Michigan, Chicago, and Wisconsin are considered the most likely candidates, and each has its following of enthusiasts, who can make out victories on paper. The trainers and managers of the respective teams are conservative in estimating the probable winnings of their men, but from all indications it is evident that Michigan is expected to take the cup.

Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick computes that the Wolverines will take at least forty points, with a fair chance of others if luck comes their way. He bases his calculations as follows:

Trainer Fitzpatrick's Figures.

"We expect Leiblee to win the 100-yard dash. He has a record of :10 for the distance, and is a uniform and consistent performer. Of course, Bell may beat him, but the chances are in Leiblee's favor. Conceding second to Bell, Hahn ought to get third place, making six points in the event. Leiblee will probably be beaten by Bell in the 220-yard run, especially if the track is heavy, as Bell is a good mud horse; Leiblee, however, is pretty certain to take second in the event. In the high hurdles Fishleigh is counted on for third place, and in the low hurdles Nufer is likely to get a second, as he ran close to Moloney in the dual meet at Ann Arbor.

"The half-mile run is doubtful, with three such good men as Moloney, Hayes, and Harris. Moloney ought to win, and I pick Hayes for second. Hall is pretty certain of second place in the mile, and Kellogg may get a third out of the two-mile, although this race will be full of mighty good men. From accounts I have heard of Myer's high jumping I do not count on Armstrong for more than second in this event. With Hopkins out of the race, Fishleigh is as good as any broad jumper in the West, but if he goes into the hurdles, he will hardly get better than second in the broad jump. Dvorak ought to get the pole vault, unless he is beaten out by Bair of Illinois. Snow is a sure winner in the shotput, and Robinson is likely to get second. In the discus I do not count on Snow for more than a third."

This computation gives Michigan points in every event except the quarter mile and the hammer throw, and makes a total of forty.

Stagg Favors Michigan.

Coach Stagg of Chicago University predicts that Michigan will win, but admits that Wisconsin has a good chance and Chicago a fighting chance. Concerning his own team, Mr. Stagg made this forecast:

"Chicago will get four, possibly five, firsts, but the chance of securing seconds and thirds is slight, and only luck of the biggest kind will enable us to pull out a victory. Fred Moloney can be safely counted on for ten points in the two hurdle events. He has beaten every hurdler in the West, and stands alone in his class. Only accident can keep him from winning. Will Moloney can win either the quarter mile or half mile, but he may not be able to get both, and I count on him for eight points. Carey is due to win the hammer throw, and should do it easily. Place and Perkins have a chance at points in the shotput, and Place may take something out of the discus throw. I count on the two man for three points, but think they have a good chance of getting more than that.

"Harvey Lord is pretty likely to get a place, perhaps second, out of the half mile. Allowing him third, however, this gives us twenty-seven in all. The chances, not the probabilities, are that Place may score first in the discus, Henry score a third in the two-mile run, Jahn second in the shotput, and Moloney first instead of second in the quarter. Luck may favor us in some of these events, but it will hardly stand by us in all of them, and I regard our chances of taking the banner as slight."

Chances of the Badgers.

Manager M. J. Cleary of the Wisconsin team counts an thirty-two points for his team, with a good chance of getting more if things go well, and thinks the Badgers stand a fair chance of winning the cup.

"Schulz is expected to get second in both the hurdle race," said Mr. Cleary. "Poage will get second, perhaps first, in the quarter mile run. In the half we hardly hope to score, but Burdick is in good trim, and it will take 2:01 or better to beat him. In the mile I think Hahn will take first, and, allowing second to Hall of Michigan, Keachie stands a good show for third. Wisconsin ought to get first and second out of the two-mile. Bredsteen is not in the best of shape, and there is no telling what he will be able to do, but Smith and McEachren are both good for near the ten-minute mark, and we can safely count on the score, even without Bredsteen. Myer is booked for the high jump, and Schulz is probably good for third in the broad jump. Webster may get the discus, but I only count on him for three points in the event."

Dr. Williams Non-Committal.

Dr. Williams of the Minnesota team would not venture on a forecast for his team, merely contenting himself with saying the men would do their best and did not expect to get the cup. Harris is said to be one of the best half-mile runners in the West, and there are some who like to advocate the dark horse idea who claim that he will beat Moloney. He has done 1:59 in competition lately and will stand an excellent chance of winning the event if he can duplicate the performance. Bockman is good at the hurdles and ran Schulz to a standstill in the indoor meet at Milwaukee in March. He is likely to take second in one of the hurdle events.

Coach Huff of Illinois predicts that Bell will win first or second in the 220-yard dash and at least score in the hundred. "Thompson should win first or second in the broad jump," said he. "Viers should score in the hammer and Baird is likely to push Dvorak to his limit in the pole vault. Miles and Goodspeed are entered in the hurdles, Ketcel in the distance runs."

Northwestern has three men who are counted on to take points for the purple. Baird won the mile run on a cold and windy day at Champaign last week in 4:42, and was not pushed by his competitors. Morris did the two-mile in 10:24 in the same meet, and is expected to get a place today. Arthur Baird is throwing the discus around 114 feet and is pretty sure to score in this event. Coach Hollister counts on nine or ten points for his team.

Beloit has one star in Merrill, who is one of the best all-around athletes in the West. He is pretty likely to score in the shot put and some of the runs. Iowa has a shot-putter who has done better than thirty-eight feet, but he is said to be an unreliable performer.

Preparations were completed at Marshall Field yesterday for the meet. The track is firm and hard, and its fitness is a surprise to those who learn that it was only constructed a few months ago. A large bulletin board has been erected in the middle of the field, so that the spectators may be kept constantly informed as to the score by points. The track and field events will begin promptly at 1:30, and will be run in the following order:

Track events—120 yards hurdles, trial heats; 100 yards dash, trial heats; mile run; 440 yards run; 100 yards dash, final heat; 120 yards hurdle race, final heats; 220 yards dash, trial heats; 220 yards hurdle, trial heats; 880 yards run; 220 yards dash, final heat; two-mile run; 220 yards hurdles, final heat; mile relay race.

Field events—The pole vault and discus throw will be started at the opening of the meet. Shortly before the finish of the pole vault the high jump will be started on a separate pit, and at the completion of the pole vault the broad jump will be started on the pole vaulting path. The shot put and hammer throw will follow the discus throw in the order named.

Invited to Compete at Buffalo.

The winners in today's college meet will be asked to take part in the sports at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo this summer. Last night Coach Stagg received a telegram from the Pan-American Sports committee notifying him that eight of the first point winners and six of the second point winners at the recent Eastern intercollegiate meet had sent in their entries to the Pan-American contests, and also asking Professor Stagg to notify competitors in the Western meet that $15 expense money would be guaranteed each winner in the Western meet of today if he would come to Buffalo and compete. Professor Stagg expects to receive further particulars by mail.

RIVAL MEET AT RAVENSWOOD.

Forecast of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic Association Games—Notre Dame Is the Favorite.

Although the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association's meet comes on the same day as that of the conference colleges, and for that reason will have a smaller attendance than otherwise would be expected, the contestants will not strive the less to carry off the honors. Eleven colleges have entered their representatives for the event, and if the weather is propitious today promises to be the greatest in the history of Western college athletics.

Hitherto it has been the custom to associate the Western intercollegiate meet with the names of the large colleges, which have withdrawn this year and formed a separate organization, but now the smaller colleges have banded together under the old cognomen and offer an entry list that would do credit to some of the members of the old organization. Four hundred entries have been received for the several events.

In addition to the college events another attraction has been provided. Eleven high schools and three academies will compete in special 100-yard dash and relay championships. This will add 125 men to the already large number of college men.

Ravenswood Field is in perfect condition for the contests. For the last week a score or more officials connected with the association and workmen under their care have worked at the track, and the ground has been thoroughly rolled and ought to equal any track in the West today.

The institutions which are to be represented in the meet are as far apart as South Dakota in the Northwest and Ohio in the East. In the number are included Notre Dame, Drake, Grinnell, University of South Dakota, Carleton, Oberlin, Illinois (college), Lake Forest, Yankton, Lawrence, and Knox.

It is generally conceded that Notre Dame will carry off the victory. It proved the formidable rival of the "big nine" colleges before they withdrew from the older body. The South Bend team, besides possessing two multi-point winners in Corcoran and Eggeman, has a remarkably well balanced team. It won the Indiana State College championship over Indiana and Purdue by a wide margin, and the records made by its athletes makes Notre Dame the favorite in the final contest. Eggeman and Corcoran are good enough to back against the best of the rival aggregation. However, Notre Dame has lost its star, Powers, who has been conceded the best all around athlete in the West, and the bicycle squad which cut such a swath last year has failed to materialize.

The representatives of Drake and Grinnell will give the gentlemen from Indiana a hard rub for first honors. Drake has defeated both Iowa and Grinnell in dual meets and comes with a large team, confident of capturing several events. Grinnell has entered Conger in the runs, and if he equals his last year's standard he will surely place himself in front at this meet.

Bicycle races are made possible by the excellence of the Ravenswood track, and the figures in these events will undoubtedly aid in determining the result. Lass of Knox has used the track for several days and may be counted on to capture one or two firsts. Welker of Grinnell is an unknown quantity, but is expected to get something good.

In the 100-yard dash Corcoran is expected to get first, with the field struggling for the other places. The Notre Dame man is also counted a winner in the 220-yard dash, with Conger of Grinnell second and Richon of Notre Dame third. In the quarter Notre Dame has a fast trio in Gearin, Murphy, and Kirby, and the same number of men from Drake, Clark, Emerson, and Miller will wage the best contest with the Notre Dame representatives.

Evans of Drake is the favorite in the half, and in this event Notre Dame is expected to fall down, as the other places will probably go to Drake and Grinnell. Uffendell of Notre Dame has a good chance in the mile and two mile runs, though Emerson of Drake and Evans of Grinnell also must be figured in these events. Both the hurdles are hard to figure on, as no one has appeared who has marked ability at clearing the sticks. South Dakota and Grinnell will probably divide the points.

Glenn and Eggeman of Notre Dame are putting the shot forty feet, and this entitles them both to consideration. Pell of Drake is also good in this line. Kearney of Notre Dame is said to be clearing 10 feet 6 inches in the pole vault and this ought to make King and Haines of Grinnell hustle. The favorite in the high and broad jumps is another Notre Dame man. Richon is thought by Trainer Moulton to be another Kraenzlein, and he is counted a winner by his team mates.

In the hammer and discus it is Eggeman and Glynn of Notre Dame and Pell of Drake against the field.

RECORD FOR CHICAGO GIRL.

Miss Gardner Wins Broad Jump at Vassar Meet, Beating Previous Mark Over a Foot.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., May 31.—[Special.]—The athletic contests at Vassar were concluded this afternoon when the remaining five events were decided and four new records were established. Old records were broken in the 220-yard run, running broad jump, 300-yard relay race, and the running high jump. The apportionment of the points in all events is as follows: Seniors, 38; juniors, 28; sophomores, 20; freshmen, 16. Mary E. Gardner, '04, of Chicago, was first in the running broad jump, clearing 15 feet 7¼ inches. The previous Vassar record was 13 feet 3 inches. After this event Miss Gardner made an exhibition jump of 14 feet 3½ inches.

Amherst Wins Triangular Meet.

Williamstown, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—At the third annual meet of the Tricollegiate Athletic association at Weston Field today Amherst won, with Williams second and Wesleyan third. Five records went by the board. Thompson of Amherst established a new mark in the quarter mile at :49 3-5. The totals in points were: Amherst, 70 3-5; Williams, 51 3-5; Wesleyan, 12 3-5.

Michigan Tennis Players Win.

University of Chicago athletes were again compelled to lower the flag to Michigan when the tennis team from Ann Arbor defeated the Maroon players at the Quadrangle club courts yesterday. Wherry and Danforth, who won the intercollegiate tennis tourney, were reënforced by Guthrie and Richards, and the four succeeded in taking three out of four single matches and one of doubles. J. W. Bingham was the best performer of the Chicago team, winning his set in singles from McNeal, and also forming one of the team which defeated McNeal and Guthrie in doubles.

Chicago Tennis Man Wins.

Cambridge, Mass., May 31.—J. A. Roche, 1903, of Chicago, won the interclass tennis tournament of Harvard today by defeating R. Bishop, 1901, of Boston, in the final round.

Harvard, 11; Cornell, 0.

Cambridge, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—Harvard easily defeated Cornell this afternoon in baseball by a score of 11 to 0. Harvard played an errorless game, and found both of the Ithican pitchers easy to hit. Captain Reid made two home runs. Score:

Harvard.	R	B	P	A	E	Cornell.	R	B	P	A	E
Wendell, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	Brewst'r, lf.	0	1	1	0	1
G. Clark, 2b.	1	2	0	1	0	Rober'n, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0
Reid, c.	3	2	10	1	0	Whinery., c.	0	1	6	1	0
Frantz, 1b.	1	3	11	0	0	Drake, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Stillman, ss.	0	1	1	2	0	Lyon, p.	0	2	0	1	0
Devens, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Harvey, ss.	0	0	2	2	2
Coolidge, ss.	0	1	1	1	0	Chase, cf.	p.	0	0	3	3	0
George, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0	Morr'n, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0
Clarkson, p.	1	2	1	0	0	Costello, 3b.	0	0	0	4	0
Totals.	11	13	27	6	0	Totals.	0	3	24	13	4

Harvard	4	3	2	0	0	1	0	1	x	—11
Cornell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Frantz. Home runs—Reid, 2. Sacrifice hit—G. C. Clark. Stolen bases—Wendell (3), G. Clark (2). Double play—Reid-George. Wild pitch—Lyon. Passed ball—Reid. Umpire—Kelly. Attendance—1,600.

AT ALBION, MICH.

Albion	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2	8	7
Wisconsin	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	2	—7	10	2

Batteries—Wisconsin, Richardson and Pierce; Albion, Davis and Sebastian.

Chicago Reserves, 8; Armour, 4.

Armour Institute and the Chicago University reserves played a game in the rain at Marshall Field yesterday afternoon, the reserves winning. Score:

Armour.	R	B	P	A	E	Reserves.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, 1b.	1	1	0	1	0	Young, 3b.	2	2	0	0	0
Parker, p.	1	0	3	1	0	Smarr, cf.	2	2	0	0	1
O'Neill, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	P'lling'r, 2b.	2	1	2	3	0
W. Miller, ss.	0	1	2	0	2	Pratt, p.	0	0	0	2	1
E. M'lson, cf.	0	1	0	0	2	B'ckh'se, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0
Niestadt, c.	0	0	4	0	0	Kirkp'tr'k, c.	0	1	5	1	0
Baird, 3b.	0	0	2	0	3	Miller, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Davis, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	Swan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Strang, rf.	2	2	0	0	1	Watkins, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.	4	6	18	4	10	Totals.	8	3	21	11	3

Armour	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Reserves	3	4	0	0	0	1	—	8

Two-base hits—Davis, Brown. Struck out—By Parker, 4; by Pratt, 3. Bases on balls—Off Parker, 2; off Pratt, 3. Double play—Brown-Parker. Umpire—Brewster.

Minor League Games.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis, 12; St. Paul, 2.
Kansas City, 6; St. Joseph, 4.
Omaha, 9; Des Moines, 6.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis, 2; Louisville, 1.
Fort Wayne, 10; Marion, 4.
Columbus, 4; Dayton, 4.
Grand Rapids, 12; Toledo, 5.

THREE-EYE LEAGUE.

Rockford, 5; Rock Island, 2.
Decatur, 4; Terre Haute, 0.
Bloomington, 12; Evansville, 3.
Davenport, 11; Cedar Rapids, 2.

Row on the Diamond.

Kansas City, Mo., May 31.—[Special.]—In the seventh inning of the game between Kansas City and St. Joseph a row ensued, which almost resulted in a free fight. While running to second Hardesty was held by Flood, and Hardesty kicked Flood. Honeyman rushed in from center and struck Hardesty. The other players started for him, and if it had not been for the police there would have been a riot. Flood and Hardesty were arrested, but were afterwards released.

Hollister Injured in Practice.

Francis Hollister, brother of Coach Hollister of Northwestern, received a severe cut over the eye while practicing with the varsity nine yesterday. In chasing a high foul he stumbled over the steps to the bleachers, striking his forehead against a sharp corner.

SILER'S PUGILISTIC GOSSIP.

Possibility of "Kid" Broad-Benny Yanger Match — Jeffries Declines to Engage in Saloon Business.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

There seems to be some likelihood of a Yanger-Broad match. Joe Macias, manager of the Eastern boxer, wrote "Bat" Masterson asking him to confer with Manager Hertz regarding particulars. Hertz informed Masterson that if Broad would agree to weigh in at 128 pounds at the ringside he would be willing to talk business. Tom O'Rourke's new club in Connecticut is said to want this match for its opening card next month.

Champion Jeffries went to Hawthorne yesterday and picked several winners. Jim leaves for the coast tonight to see what arrangements can be made regarding a purse for a fight with Ruhlin or Sharkey. He has given up the idea of going into the saloon business in Buffalo.

"I want to dodge the drinking game as much as possible," he said, "and if I go into the grog business in Buffalo I'll be asked to drink so often I'd be a walking distillery when the exposition is over. It keeps me busy getting away from liquor at present, so you can imagine what I would be up against if I sold the goods."

Say McGovern Was Shamming.

San Francisco, Cal., May 31.—[Special.]—The impression that McGovern shammed his fight with Herrera for four rounds has become a conviction. McGovern admits that four men approached him with propositions to let Herrera stay a certain number of rounds, but declares he rejected them. Persons who seldom bet on fights were given a straight tip that money could be doubled if they bet on Herrera to stay four rounds. The only side bet between Managers Harris and Carillo, it has developed, was a few hundred dollars on the number of rounds.

Gans Knocks Out Dobbs.

Baltimore, Md., May 31.—[Special.]—Joe Gans knocked out Bobby Dobbs in the seventh round of their twenty-round contest tonight. Dobbs gave a poor exhibition of fighting. Not once did he land on Gans with any effect. After the first round Gans took the aggressive, and Dobbs went to the floor a half dozen times. A right-hand swing and a hard punch in the solar plexus finished him.

BAD ACCIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

Four Horses Fall and Three Jockeys Get Serious Injuries—Moon and R. Murphy Unconscious.

St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—Four favorites and two long shots took the purses at the Fair Grounds today. The feature event proved an exercise gallop for Ethel Wheat. As the field in the third race was rounding the far turn Dr. Crowley stumbled and fell, Staocles, Schwarzwald, and William F. falling over him. Moon and R. Murphy were picked up unconscious and were still in that condition when the day's sport ended. E. Matthews had a leg broken at the hip, and Houck received a bad shaking up. Hershberger was sent down indefinitely for his ride on La Desirous in the last race. Track fast. Summary:

First race, 1 mile, selling—Swordsman, 25 to 1, won; Ida Carbrey, 8 to 5, second; Jim Breeze third. Time, 1:42¾.

Second race, 4 furlongs—Wissendine, even, won; Maggie Clapton second, Anna Elliott third. Time, :49½.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Press Over, 9 to 5, won; Precisely second, Bill Fritz third. Time, :56.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Ethel Wheat, 3 to 5, won; Miss Aubrey second, Sindi third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Albert F. Dewey, 8 to 5, won; Silver Coin second, Satin Coat third. Time, 1:48¾.

Sixth race, 7 furlongs—Miss Patron, 15 to 1, won; Elbe second, The Singer third. Time, 1:30.

HIS EMINENCE REPORTED SOLD.

New-Yorker Said to Have Secured the Kentucky Derby Winner for $20,000—Sloan May Ride.

An important event at Hawthorne yesterday, and one that will interest the American turf, was the sale of Frank B. Van Meter's Derby candidate, His Eminence, for $20,000, according to the reports.

The name of the purchaser could not be learned, but his proxy, John Hanning, and Dr. W. H. Sheppard, the veterinary surgeon of Sheepshead Bay, who examined the colt, practically closed the deal. Dr. Sheppard, who was sent here by the New York buyer to give His Eminence a thorough examination, pronounced the colt as sound as a dollar.

Fremont, "Tod" Sloan's brother, said yesterday he was doing his utmost to induce "Tod" to come here and ride His Eminence in the Derby, and that a particular friend of his stood to win $131,000 on the colt.

Plunge on Tambourine at Newport.

Cincinnati, O., May 31.—Tambourine II. was played heavily at Newport today and won. Weather fine; track fast. Winners:

First race, 6½ furlongs—Napoleon Bonaparte, 5 to 11, won; Ida Penzance, second; Laura's First, third. Time, 1:22.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Rose of Red, 5 to 1, won; Easter Boy, second; Waninta, third. Time, 1:02¾.

Third race, 6½ furlongs—Caloocan, 3½ to 1, won; Baffled, second; Brown Thrush, third. Time, 1:22.

Fourth race, 1 mile—Locust Blossom, 10 to 1, won; Peter Duryea, second; Charles Estes, third. Time, 1:41¾.

Fifth race, 4¼ furlongs—Tambourine II., 4 to 1, won; Miss Gaines, second; Baccle, third. Time, :55¼.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Marion Lynch, 7 to 5, won; Dr. Fennie, second; Julia Rose, third. Time, 1:22.

Winners at Toronto.

First race—Horse, Algie M., Rasselas.
Second race—Sailor Cadmus, Canesa, Rathlight.
Third race—Devil's Own, Pando, Eau Claire.
Fourth race—Mystic Shriner, Last Fellow, Reiff.
Fifth race—Pharaoh, Tyrbe, Souprep.
Sixth race—Free Lance, Silver Quarter, Highland Fling.
Seventh race—Scorpio, Edinborough, Lofter.

Winners at Oakland.

First race—Irate, Alaria, Galene.
Second race—Parizade, Lady Carlo, Flattered.
Third race—Gibraltar, Rio de Altar, Rio Chico.
Fourth race—Montallade, Byron Rose, Grafter.
Fifth race—Glendenning, Carlo, Hainault.
Sixth race—Dangerous Maid, Spike, Jim McCleevy.

Gun Fight Between Jockeys.

Denver, Colo., May 31.—James Dunn, a jockey, was shot twice by Victor Collins, another jockey, at Overland Park, today. One bullet lodged in Dunn's skull behind the ear and the other entered his jaw. He was able to walk half a mile to a doctor and was taken afterwards to a hospital. Collins escaped.

GARRY HERMANN BLEEDS AT WORK.

Famous Derby Candidate Develops the Possibility of a Serious Weakness.

FIGHT IN BETTING RING.

Attempt to Arrest Bookmaker at Hawthorne Comes Near Resulting in a Tragedy.

ORIMAR DEFEATS VULCAIN.

Garry Hermann, the famous Derby colt, pulled up bleeding after a short workout at the Hawthorne racetrack yesterday morning. The colt was exercised only about a half mile, and it was intended as nothing more than a breezer, preparatory to more serious work today. He did not run the half faster than :53½, and yet when he pulled up it was seen that blood was dripping from his nostrils. Several trainers and track attachés saw the condition of the colt and expressed their surprise. Trainer Tucker was naturally worried, but declared the bleeding could be the result of nothing more than a slight cold. He said the colt would be given his regular work today.

The war against the Hawthorne bookmakers became serious yesterday and culminated in a row in the betting ring at the track. Constables employed by the Dean Detective Agency served warrants during the afternoon on Bookmakers Carroll and Cartwright. The warrants were served before the races, the intention being to prevent the men from making book during the afternoon, but some sort of a truce was patched up, as a result of which the constables waited until after the races. Then after the crowd had departed for the city a row resulted between the constables and the Pinkerton detectives who police the track. Revolvers were drawn and Captain Forsee, who has charge of the track police, was struck on the head with the butt of a revolver and his head seriously cut. Another man, said to have been one of the constables, was also struck with a revolver.

The four men who attempted to serve the warrants were Frank Dean, Ed Kelley, Louis Marré, and Joe Slater. These four men, with William Bowers and John Halsey, are said to compose the Dean Detective Agency. This agency, it is claimed, was organized on May 1 and has offices at 119 La Salle street.

A Hawthorne official yesterday said the arrest of Bookmaker Austin on Friday, as well as the attempt to serve warrants on Cartwright and Carroll yesterday, were the result of an attempt by the detective agency to force the track to pay the agency a sum of money. The men, so the official alleged, had made demands from President Fitzgerald, and the arrest of bookmakers followed his refusal to comply with their demands. T. P. Hayes and the Jockey club troubles have nothing to do with the arrests.

Orders were issued yesterday for the gatekeepers to deny admission to the constables, but the latter in some way gained admission. It is announced that they will be kept out of the grounds hereafter.

Say It Is Blackmail.

The friends of President Fitzgerald are greatly incensed at the attempt that is being made to injure the track. They insist it is a blackmailing scheme. One queer story concerning the row is the allegation that President Powers of the Worth racetrack is supporting the Dean detective agency, the supposition being that Powers is seeking to get even with Hawthorne for trying to prevent Worth from securing the dates it desired. This charge is vigorously denied by Alderman Powers and other Worth officials.

The feature race yesterday was the free handicap, at one mile. Blue Wren named to go in Strangest was scratched at the last moment. Ohnet was the 9 to 10 choice, but the best he could do was to run third. Boney Boy, at 8 to 1, set the pace and led to within a sixteenth of home, accompanied by Ohnet. At this point Reseda, nicely ridden by Rausch, came with a rare burst of speed and won out by a length in the fast time of 1:40. Grandon, despite the fact that he conceded weight to every horse in the race, had a strong following, but was beaten off.

The race of the day from a finish viewpoint was the second, in which Orimar, who, with Voter, holds the mile record of 1:38, beat Vulcain a nose. Vulcain was the favorite and had the race won, but came out within a few jumps of the wire, which cost him the race. Orimar was backed from 15 down to 10 to 1.

Conundrum, at 7 to 1, won the opening event easily. Hanswurst in this race ran away twice, making the circuit of the track each time. The Esmond was first away from the barrier in the third race and had speed enough to remain in front throughout. Blue Lick outraced his field in the fifth, and Emma C. L., off to a flying start, easily won the last race.

Hawthorne Summaries May 31.

Weather cloudy; track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $600, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅝	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Conundrum, 103 [Sea].....	2h	3½	2½	1½	1½
7-1	Bourgeoisie, 104 [Knight]	1h	1½	1½	2½	2½
6-1	Form, 97 [Seaton].....	6d	4½	3½	3½	3½
	Time, 1:42½. Whangdoodle, 103 [Dominick]; Chiquasabog, 109 [J. Winkfield]; Prince of Victory, 107 [Gilmore]; Albert Lee, 109 [Nutt]; and Hanswurst, 102 [J. Ranch], finished as named. Winner—S. C. Bryant's b. g., by Charade—Lydia Belle. At the post 4 minutes. Start good. Won in a gallop. Conundrum always lay within hailing distance of the leader. Form was tangled up at the first turn. Chiquasabog showed prominently for five furlongs. Hanswurst was a wild horse and little J. Ranch was unable to control him. He ran away twice, a mile each time.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅝	Str.	Fn.
10-1	Orimar, 110 [McInerny].	3h	5½	4h	4	1½
4-1	Vulcain, 110 [Delcas].....	2d	2½	2½	2½	2½
25-1	Jiminez, 99 [V. Jones].....	1d	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:13⅘. Minyon, 105 [Dominick]; Isaline, 102 [Sea]; and Myth, 112 [J. Mathews] finished as named. Winner—J. T. Stewart & Co.'s ch. h., by Sir Dixon—Prairie Queen. Start good. Won in fierce driving. Vulcain swerved slightly into Jiminez in the last few jumps. Jiminez was full of run and only stopped near the wire, where he veered toward the inside rail.

Third race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅝	Str.	Fn.
9-2	The Esmond, 106 [J. Win'd].	1h	1½	1½	1½	1½
8-1	Legal Maxim, 93 [J. Walsh].	3d	3½	2½	2½	2½
7-1	Hargis, 111 [Howell].....	4h	2½	4d	3d	3½

Time, 1:01¾. Aranasas, 103 [Coburn]; Ernest Parham, 101 [J. Ranch]; Lady Helene, 88 [Davison]; Purveyar, 108 [J. Mathews]; Frank Mc, 102 [T. Hitchcock]; Emmett, 104 [J. Woods]; Blue Ridge, 95 [J. McInerny]; Tom Wallace, 96 [Ransom]; and Lord Quex, 103 [Dominick], finished as named. Winner—W. H. Max & Son's b. f., by Wagner—Linka. Start good. Won handily. The Esmond was easily the best. Hargis came strong at the finish. Blue Ridge got into a tangle at the break.

Fourth race, 1 mile, purse $600, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Reseda, 92 [J. Ranch].....	2h	2½	2½	1½	1½
9-1	Boney Boy, 102 [Nutt].....	1h	1½	1½	2½	2½
1-1	Ohnet, 109 [Dominick].....	3d	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:40. Grandon, 103 [Coburn], and Mediesome Miss, 95 [J. Walsh], finished as named. Winner—Middleton & Jungbluth's b. f., by Pardee—Espana. Start good. Won driving. Reseda came with a rush in the final sixteenth. Boney Boy and Ohnet fought it out stride for stride the entire journey. Grandon had no speed at all.

Fifth race, 1 mile and 20 yards, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅝	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Blue Lick, 111 [J. Wink'd].	4h	3½	2½	2½	1½
8-2	Laureate, 108 [Coburn].....	1d	4½	4h	4½	2½
6-1	Lee King, 106 [Nutt].....	2d	1½	1½	1½	3½

Time, 1:42⅘. Thurles, 111 [J. Mathews]; Trebor, 105 [Otis]; Ben Chance, 111 [Dominick]; Dagmar, 106 [Cash]; and Maryland Reserve, 108 [Dibble], finished as named. Winner—G. W. Poole's b. h., by Daniel—Blue Belle. Start good. Won driving. Lee King died perceptibly in the last sixteenth. Thurles stopped when the pinch came. Trebor, off poorly and tangled up on the first turn, could never get up.

Sixth race, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	⅝	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Emma C. L., 103 [T. Kn't].	1h	1½	1½	1½	1½
11-20	Sister Juliet, 107 [Odom]	2d	2½	2½	2½	2½
11-	Disadvantage, 119 [Smith]	3d	3½	3½	3½	3½
12-1	Chirrup, 107 [J. Daly].....	4d	4½	4d	4d	4½

Time, 1:08. Caithness, 107 pounds, also ran. Winner, b. or br. c., by Esher—Anna Clair. Start good. Won driving. Sister Juliet was lucky and well handled.

Brooklyn Entries.

First race, about ⅝ mile. Highweight Handicap—Petra II., 128 pounds; Magnificent, 126; Katherina, 126; Prince Richard, 122; Gold Fox, 120; Ben Viking, 118; Lady of the Valley, 115; Fablus, 112; Barbetto, 112.

Second race, 1¼ miles, handicap—Sidney Lucas, 125 pounds; All Gold, 108; Rochester, 106 Latson, 106; Double Dummy, 98; Matt Simpson, 95; Lancaman, 95.

Third race, ⅝ mile, 2-year-olds, the Hudson Stakes, value $3,500—The Goldfinder, 122 pounds; Meridian, 115; Kaleidosc

LUCKY VICTORY FOR WHITE SOX.

Beat Boston and the Rain, Despite the Wildness of Pitcher Skopec.

STOPPED IN THE EIGHTH.

Baltimore-Detroit Contest Ends in a Wrangle, McGraw's Men Forfeiting.

TIE GAME AT MILWAUKEE.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	24	12	.667	Boston	17	14	.548
Cincinnati	20	12	.625	Philadelphia	18	15	.545
Washington	14	11	.560	Milwaukee	12	18	.400
Baltimore	13	12	.520	Cleveland	8	22	.267

Yesterday's Results.

Chicago, 10; Boston, 5.
Milwaukee, 3; Washington, 3. [Seven innings].
Detroit, 2; Baltimore, 0. [Game forfeited].
Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 14.

Games Today.

Boston at Chicago.
Washington at Milwaukee.
Baltimore at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

A combination of luck, which included the umpires and the weather man, enabled Herr Skopec to win out against Boston yesterday after having been taken out of his last two attempts in the points. The rain, which had threatened at the beginning and which stopped the game for half an hour after the sixth inning, finally came down hard enough to put an end to things just as the eighth began, with the score 10 to 5.

It was too dark to play after the fourth inning, and when Mannassau made them resume the game after the requisite wait of forty minutes it was still raining and Manager Griffith protested strongly against being compelled to play it out, but the umpire insisted on giving Boston a chance, although Collins' men were then five runs behind. Just a little thing like five runs' lead is nothing with a "Buffalo" pitcher on the slab. "Red" Lewis was wild himself, but he could hit the plate oftener than Skopec, and it was the home pitcher's luck in getting out of tight places that kept the score down. He gave nine bases to first and was hit for eight, with a total of eleven bases, but at the critical moments a quick play or a weak hit ended the inning. Lewis' worst time was in the fifth, when his own poor fielding and an error by Ferris, followed by three slashing hits in succession, gave the champions the two runs by which they led at the finish.

Race Against the Rain.

It was a race against rain in the early innings and, aside from that, the features were the batting done by Sullivan and Freeman, who accumulated two singles and a home run in four times at bat, and Freeman, who faced Skopec the same number of times, tore off a triple and a double and borrowed two free passes. Jones made a pretty running catch, and Hoy made one of his old-time throws to the plate, cutting off a run in the second.

The "Minute Men" scored first after two were out in the initial round. Stahl singled, stole second, and scored on Collins' double. It was Hoy's throw that kept them from scoring in the same way in the second. In Chicago's half one of Lewis' passes came just before Sullivan dropped a fly over right field fence.

The visitors tied it up in the third with Freeman's triple and Parent's single, both of which came after two were out. But the tie was broken with a vengeance in the other half. Ferris missed a hard chance on Jones' grounder, and Mertes drew a base on balls. Isbell bunted to Lewis, who started to throw to third, then turned and threw to second. It was close, but it looked as if Mertes was out. Connolly said "safe," and the bases were full, with none out. Hartman hit a slow one to Ferris, scoring a run, but was put himself. Shugart hit safely to center and Stahl threw to the plate on the wrong side, letting Isbell score from second by a narrow margin, for Shreck nearly had him at it was. Two more singles and Lewis' momentary fumble of Skopec's grounder, which let a man in from third which he could easily have cut off otherwise, gave the champions their five lengths' lead, which was maintained to the end.

Skopec's Aeronautics.

A rapid-fire double play nipped budding Boston runs in the fourth inning. Lewis was at first when Dowd slammed a low liner toward left. Hartman speared it with one hand and doubled Ted up at first. In the fifth Skopec gave the seemingly inevitable aerial exhibition. With one out Stahl hit safely and stole second. Skopec balked, and then came the balloon. Three bases on balls and a double followed, and it was only Hartman's good work in nailing Freeman at the plate on Shreck's short hit that kept the Bostons from scoring more than two runs on the combination.

Three bases on balls and an out at first gave the visitors one tally in the seventh. Score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Hoy, cf	1	0	1	1	0	Dowd, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Jones, rf	1	0	3	0	0	Hemphill, rf	0	0	2	1	0
Isbell, 2b	0	1	2	3	0	Stahl, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Hartman, 3b	0	0	2	2	1	Collins, 3b	2	2	1	0	0
Shugart, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Freeman, lb	2	2	10	0	0
Ferris, 1b	0	0	5	6	1	Parent, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Shreck, c	0	0	5	0	0	Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Sullivan, c	2	3	5	0	0	Shreck, c	0	0	4	1	0
Skopec, p	0	1	0	1	1	Lewis, p	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	5	5	24	15	3	Totals	5	8	21	11	3

Chicago	0	2	5	0	2	1	0	0	0	—	10
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	—	5

Two-base hits—Collins, Freeman, Isbell. Three-base hit—Freeman. Home run—Sullivan. Total bases—Chicago, 14; Boston, 12. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Hartman. Stolen bases—Stahl (2), Jones, Shugart. Struck out—By Lewis, Shugart, Hartman, Mertes, Skopec. Bases on balls—Off Skopec, 7; off Lewis, 4. Double plays—Hartman-Isbell-Ferris; Hartman-Isbell-Ferris. Hit by pitcher—Hoy. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 9. Balk—Skopec. Umpires—Mannassau and Connolly. Attendance 1,500.

Notes of the Game.

Sullivan hit safely three times in succession, the first one clearing the fence.

Katoll or Harvey will pitch for the champions today and either Kellum or Cuppy for the Beaneaters.

Connolly's bad decision at second base in the third inning gave the champions at least two of their runs in that inning.

At the rate things were going the game would have been over about 6:30 if Mannassau had made them play it out to the finish.

Manager Griffith called Katoll in from the clubhouse when Skopec was ballooning in the fifth inning, to have him ready to take the slab if necessary.

Boston finishes its series here today and Jimmy Manning's Washington team comes tomorrow for six games, after which the champions will make the Eastern circuit.

How a pitcher can give nine bases on balls and win a game is a mystery to be solved only on the application of "Chicago luck," as exemplified by the White Stockings both last year and this.

BALTIMORE FORFEITS A GAME.

McGraw Refuses to Play in Detroit on Account of Close Decision at Plate in Ninth Inning.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—Umpire Sheridan forfeited today's game, which ended in a cowardish exhibition on the part of the Baltimore team, to Detroit by the score of 9 to 0. Detroit came to bat in the ninth inning one run behind. Holmes sent a terrific drive over Jackson's head, the ball going clear to center fence. It was well fielded and returned to Catcher Robinson just as Holmes dived toward the plate. It was a close decision, and Sheridan called him safe. Robinson objected so strenuously that he was finally put out of the game, along with Howell. Then the entire Baltimore team swarmed about the umpire, shouting and threatening him. Some one threw a bat at him from behind. Sheridan ordered play resumed, and when they more refused to take the field, forfeited the game. Score:

	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	1	1	0	McGraw, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Kelley, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Donlin, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Jones, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	Williams, 2b	0	2	1	3	1

Dillon, 1b	0	1	13	0	1	Keister, ss	1	1	1	1	0
McAlister, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	Seymour, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Elberfeld, ss	0	1	2	3	1	Jackson, cf	0	1	2	1	0
Nance, lf	0	1	4	1	0	Rohe, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Buelow, c	0	0	5	1	0	Robinson, c	0	1	5	2	0
Siever, p	0	0	0	1	0	Howell, p	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	5	7	27	17	3	Totals	5	11	*26	12	3

*Two out when the game was forfeited.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Home run—Holmes. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Siever. Stolen bases—Siever, Keister. Bases on balls—Off Siever, 3; off Howell, 6. Hit by pitcher—Keister. Struck out—By Siever, 2; by Howell, 2. Double plays—Nance-Elberfeld-Dillon; Seymour-Rohe. Passed ball—Robinson. Time—2:00. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—4,500.

Game Ends in a Tie.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 31.—Umpire Haskell called today's game at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness, leaving it a tie, both teams having scored three runs. Hawley and Carrick pitched a steady game, keeping the batters well in hand all the time. The fielding of both clubs was brilliant, a beautiful throw by Hallman, who doubled Clingman up at the plate, being a feature. A drizzling rain fell during the greater part of the game. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E
Waldron, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Farrell, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	1	1	1	Dungan, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Hallman, lf	0	2	4	1	0	Quinn, 2b	0	0	2	2	0
Anders'n, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	Foster, lf	2	2	3	0	0
Conroy, ss	1	1	0	2	0	Everett, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Duffy, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Grady, c	0	1	1	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	Clingman, ss	0	1	1	4	0
Leahey, c	0	0	3	0	0	Cough'n, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Hawley, p	0	2	0	1	0	Carrick, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	3	9	21	7	1	Totals	3	7	21	10	0

Milwaukee	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Gilbert, Dungan, Foster. Three-base hits—Foster, Clingman. Stolen bases—Anderson, Coughlin. Bases on balls—Off Hawley, 1; off Carrick, 1. Struck out—By Hawley, 2; by Carrick, 1. Double plays—Hallman-Leahey-Coughlin-Quinn-Everett. Sacrifice hits—Duffy, Everett. Umpire—Haskell. Time—1:15. Attendance—900.

Philadelphia, 15; Cleveland, 14.

Cleveland, O., May 31.—Today's game was a slugging contest, using up five pitchers. The Athletics scored ten runs in the first two innings on thirteen hits, including three doubles, one triple, and a home run. Moore was retired in the first inning after the first five men hit safely. Cleveland hit Fraser throughout and came within one of tieing the score in the eighth. Score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelp'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Pickering, cf	1	2	1	2	0	Geier, rf	1	2	3	0	0
McCarthy, lf	1	1	2	0	0	Heydon, lf	1	2	2	0	0
O'Brien, rf	2	1	0	0	0	Cross, 3b	3	4	0	3	0
Lachance, 1b	3	2	12	1	1	Lajoie, 2b	2	3	1	4	0
Bradley, 3b	2	2	2	3	1	Fultz, cf	2	3	1	4	0
Wood, c	3	3	1	2	0	Davis, 1b	3	1	12	0	0
Shelbeck, ss	2	2	6	0	0	Powers, c	2	2	2	0	0
Beck, 2b	0	3	6	2	0	Murphy, c	0	1	2	1	0
Moore, p	0	0	0	0	0	Dolan, ss	0	1	4	1	1
Braggins, p	0	1	0	4	0	Fraser, p	1	0	0	2	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	0	1	0	Platt, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	14	16	27	20	3	Totals	15	21	27	10	2

Cleveland	0	2	0	2	2	0	4	5	0	—14
Philadelphia	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	5	—15

Two-base hits—Shelbeck, Lajoie (2), Powers, Dolan. Three-base hits—Beck, Heydon. Home run—Davis. Stolen bases—Bradley, Wood, Fultz, Davis. Bases on balls—Off Braggins, 5; off Fraser, 3. Struck out—By Fraser, Braggins, O'Brien, Shelbeck (2). Double plays—Wood-Lachance, Shelbeck-Lachance-Bradley, Shelbeck-Beck-Lachance. Wild pitches—Fraser, 2. Passed ball—Powers. Umpire—Joe Cantillon. Time of game—1:48. Attendance—800.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS TODAY.

Remnants Return Home to Begin a Long Series of Games—Eastern Teams Come Next Week.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
New York	19	9	.625	Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Cincinnati	19	12	.613	Boston	11	14	.440
Philadelphia	17	13	.567	St. Louis	12	18	.400
Pittsburg	16	14	.533	Chicago	12	20	.375

Yesterday's Results.

Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 2.

Games Today.

St. Louis at Chicago.
Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

Manager Loftus and his league nine return from the East this morning and this afternoon will play the St. Louis nine at league park on the West Side. Tomorrow afternoon the Pittsburgs will be the attraction at the West Side grounds, Pitcher Waddell and the new catcher, Kahoe, being in the points for Chicago. Next week the Eastern teams will begin their first Western series, Boston being the attraction in Chicago on Monday.

PIRATES WIN IN THE NINTH.

Pittsburg Defeats Brooklyn in a Postponed Game by a Batting Rally in the Last Inning.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31.—Brooklyn and Pittsburg played off the postponed game of last Tuesday this afternoon. It was anybody's game until the ninth, when the visitors made two doubles and a single on top of Farrell's wild throw, and won. In the seventh, Pittsburg had the bases full with nobody out, but McGuire nailed two men on the bases and only one man scored. Gatins, who was hit on the wrist yesterday, did not play, Kelly going to third and Farrell covering first. Scores:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Beaumont, cf	1	1	0	3	0	Sheckard, lf	1	0	2	0	0
Clarke, l	0	1	3	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Kelly, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Ritchie, 2b	0	2	13	1	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	3	5	2
Ritchie, 2b	0	0	0	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	6	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	2	1	2	McGuire, c	0	0	2	2	0
Ely, ss	0	1	0	0	0	Farrell, 1b	0	1	11	1	1
O'Connor, c	0	1	4	1	0	McGuire, c	0	0	4	3	0
Philippi, p	2	1	0	0	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	5	10	27	16	2	Totals	2	5	27	21	3

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Clark, O'Connor. Three-base hit—Daly. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Clark, Wagner, Philippi, Sheckard, Kelly. Double plays—Ely-Ritchie-Bransfield. Sacrifice hits—Ritchie, Keeler, Dahlen. Bases on balls—By Kennedy, 3; by Philippi, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Philippi, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Philippi, 4. Time—1:40. Umpires—Nash and Cunningham. Attendance—1,300.

Postponed Game.

The games scheduled for yesterday in the National league between New York and Boston and Philadelphia and Cincinnati were postponed on account of wet grounds.

Says 28,000 Saw New York Game.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 31.—[Special.]—The St. Louis baseball team came here today expecting to play a postponed game with the Pittsburgs, but found the Brooklyn management had compelled the Pirates to stay over there for a game. Before leaving for Chicago tonight Secretary Hilbronner declared the attendance at New York yesterday afternoon had not been exaggerated. The count, said he, was 28,000, and then the gatemen could not handle all of the patrons.

Amateur Games Yesterday.

Harvard High School baseball team was defeated by the Kenwood nine yesterday in Washington Park, 11 to 8.

The student team of the South Side Academy defeated the team made up from the faculty in a hard fought game at Washington Park yesterday afternoon by a score of 15 to 14.

RIVER FOREST GOLF DATES.

Remodeled Clubhouse Opened to Members—Fixtures for June—Events Scheduled for This Afternoon.

The clubhouse of the River Forest Golf club, which has been remodeled and rebuilt, was opened on Decoration day. Wings have been added on the north and south sides and an octagonal dancing-room on the west. The dining-rooms and reception-rooms occupy the south and east and the men's locker-room is located on the north side. A wide veranda encircles the north, east, and south sides, and the players are much more comfortably located than in former years. The June schedule of the club follows:

June 8—Blind bogey competition.
June 15—Mixed foursome handicap.
June 22—Handicap team match, A against B.
June 27—Team match with Newappes Golf club at River Forest.
June 29—Ball sweepstakes.

Golf fixtures scheduled for this afternoon are as follows:

Glen View—2 p. m., qualifying round for Fellowship cup. Eighteen-hole handicap medal play. Eight lowest scores to qualify. Cup donated by Leroy D. Thoman.

Midlothian—Preliminary round of class handicap.

Exmoor—First round, match play, classes A, B, and C. Duffers match for those who failed to qualify.

Hinsdale—Match play in competition for places on team.

Westward Ho—Qualifying round, mixed foursomes. Eight best scores qualify.

Skokie—Qualifying round, spring tournament, 18 holes, handicap. Sixteen lowest net scores qualify.

Notes of the Golfers.

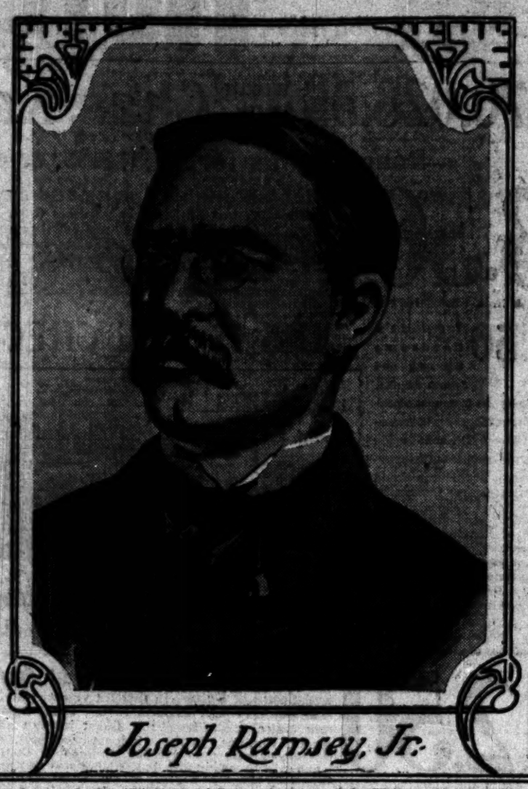
Waterloo, Ia., has a new course.

At the Midlothian club this morning the university and Harvard School teams will meet in the Interpreparatory Golf league championship.

Fred Bartsch, the local boy who is professional at the Manitowac Island Golf club, writes that he made the course in 33 and 37, reducing the record for nine holes by three strokes and the record for the double round by four strokes.

Tom Bendelow has returned from a trip to Manistee and Menominee, Mich. At the former place he laid out a 2,800-yard course for the Manistee Country club, which has a membership of 150. The land is of a rolling character and the clubhouse is located on a bluff overlooking the lake. At Menominee he laid out a 2,250-yard course for the Riverside Golf club, which has seventy-five members.

COMING PRESIDENT OF WABASH RAILROAD.



Joseph Ramsey, Jr.

Joseph Ramsey Jr., Vice President and General Manager of the Wabash railroad company, and who will be chosen on June 20 to succeed President O. D. Ashley, has forged his way to the front in a comparatively few years, until now he occupies a most prominent rank among Western railroad officials. Mr. Ramsey was born in a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa., April 17, 1850. He is a graduate of the Western University. When 19 years old he associated himself with the engineering department of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Pan Handle) road. In 1873 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Bell's Gap railroad, a wonderful piece of engineering work, ascending to an elevation of 1,200 feet in eight miles, with curves of 26 degrees. In 1879 he accepted the position of Chief Engineer of the Pittsburg, New Castle and Lake Erie railroad, now a part of the Pittsburg and Western. Later he was made Chief Engineer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and subsequently became assistant to President Ingalls of the Big Four. From this position he was promoted in 1891 to General Manager of the road. A year or two later he left the Big Four to go with the St. Louis Terminal line as General Manager, and held that position until Dec. 1, 1895, when he was made General Manager of the Wabash railroad, and about the same time was elevated to the Vice Presidency. Mr. Ramsey lives in St. Louis.

TRIAL OF NEW BOAT TODAY

T. W. LAWSON'S INDEPENDENCE TO HAVE ITS FIRST SAIL.

Report That the Boston Owner Has Acceded to All of the Terms Required by the New York Yacht Club and That Independence Will Be Raced in the Name of a Member of the Club in a Number of Races—Bostonian Refuses to Discuss the Subject.

Boston, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—Independence will have its first trial spin tomorrow. The hollow wooden boom and wooden gaff were slung aboard the boat early this afternoon. The boom was at once put into position. It is a handsome stick. Hanging over the deck of Independence, it does not show its great length. It does not appear to have as much outboard over the taff-rail as that of Constitution. The gaff was put in place this afternoon and the throat and peak halyards attached. The sails were brought over from Wilson & Silsby's and will be bent the first thing in the morning. Captain Haff expects to get under way by 9 o'clock. Mr. Lawson has hired a tug for the newspaper men, which will leave Long wharf at 8:30. The same mystery continues regarding the controversy between Mr. Lawson and the New York Yacht club. It is generally understood Mr. Lawson has received a letter in answer to his proposition that the New York's name a man to whom he shall transfer an interest in Independence, but Mr. Lawson will not discuss the matter.

New York, May 31.—It is unofficially stated that the New York Yacht club through Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard has received a letter from Thomas W. Lawson, the owner of Independence, in which the Boston yachtsman agrees to comply with all the requirements of that organization as to the conditions to govern the entrance of his yacht in the trial races. As a result, it is stated by one who claims to know, Independence will be transferred to a member of the New York Yacht club, and the Boston ninety-footer will be made eligible to compete in not only the contests to select a boat to defend the America cup against Shamrock II. but will be allowed to participate in the majority of the New York Yacht club fixtures in which Columbia and Constitution will take part.

FAIL TO CONFORM TO RULES.

Discovery That Canadian Challengers May Be Ineligible for the Race for the Canada Cup.

Toronto, Ont., May 31.—[Special.]—The new rule passed by the Yacht Racing union, the controling body of yacht racing on the great lakes, which has just been unearthed, is causing trouble among the Canada's cup boats on this side of the line. If the rule is strictly adhered to Invader, and perhaps Canadian, will be barred out. The rule was passed in 1899 at Chicago, and, through some oversight, the Lake Yacht Racing association, to which the Royal Canadian and Royal Hamilton Yacht clubs belong, was not notified of the change, which made it obligatory that the stem and stern posts and the keels of new vessels be built of oak and the ribs or frames of oak or elm.

Invader obeys the rule with one exception. Its stern is of oak, but it has no stern post except a scrap of wood about a foot long. Its ribs are of rock elm, but its keel is built of pitch pine. How the Hamilton craft, Canadian, stands is not known here. Local yachtsmen are of opinion that the rule will not be enforced against the Canadian boats if they disobey it, and that they will be admitted by a vote the same as the Detroit boats, for it is obviously through no fault of the challenging club that the boats do not conform to the new rule.

The new rule is not causing Commodore Gooderham or members of the Royal Canadian Yacht club executive much worry.

To Transfer Grand Rapids Club.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 31.—The prospect is that the Grand Rapids Western association franchise will be transferred by President Meyer from Grand Rapids to Wheeling, W. Va. Manager Ellis remains firm in his determination not to give Infielder Dundon to Kansas City of the Western league, as he has been ordered to do, and President Meyer today took an equally firm stand, declaring that the games today and tomorrow with Toledo would be purely exhibition games, and then he himself would take charge of the franchise and players, probably transferring them to Wheeling.

Princeton-Yale Game Today.

Princeton, N. J., May 31.—[Special.]—The Princeton nine and substitutes were given a rousing send-off tonight when they left here for New Haven, where the first championship game of the series with Yale will be played tomorrow. Princeton has been beaten in only one match thus far, and landed a victory over the Philadelphia National league team. Yale, too, has a strong nine.

Today's Cricket Matches.

Matches in the championship schedule of the Chicago Cricket association for this afternoon are as follows: Hyde Park and Wanderers B, at Fifty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue; Ridgeland and St. Lawrence, at Ridgeland; Douglas Park A and Wanderers C, at Central Park avenue and Polk street; La Grange and Wanderers A, at La Grange.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

DELAY IN SWENIE'S CASE IRRITATES THE RISK MEN.

La Salle Street Crowd Take the Position That the Fire Department Is Suffering Pending a Decision as to Who Will Be Selected to Superintend It—May Losses Approach the Normal for the West, but Average Is High—Western Union to Meet.

The Mayor's decision to postpone the appointment of Chief Swenie's successor has not tended to improve the feeling between the supporters of the different principals in the affair. In the City Hall and in La Salle street among the insurance men it is said that the Chief and his first assistant, Musham, do not speak, while the friends of Horan are charged with trying to come to terms with the Swenie people to the exclusion of the First and Second Assistant Chiefs, Musham and Campion.

Reports are circulated as to the number of Chief Swenie's relatives on the city pay roll, and offers by the Horan people to look after them, should the Chief throw his influence in favor of Horan. The Chief, however, does not seem to care about considering a successor.

In La Salle street, the insurance men who have been to see the Mayor in Musham's behalf, are disappointed at the turn of affairs. They had the impression that the Mayor was going to comply with their wishes—that he would only defer action for a short time. Now they are becoming impatient, and say that delay is doing no good; that the Mayor will only be able to postpone the inevitable for a little while, and that in the meantime the department is suffering.

Nearly all the Western insurance managers report the loss ratio for May as the first for the year to approach the normal. An average of the figures given would be about 50 per cent. But this applies only to the Western departments. The general average for the month will be pushed up by the heavy losses in the Jacksonville fire of May 3, and will add May to the months that have surpassed the abnormal record of 1899.

The Governing committee of the Western union leaves for Niagara Falls today to prepare for the special meeting of the union which begins on Wednesday. Meetings of the committee will be held on Monday and Tuesday to prepare its report.

The National Association of Gasoline Lamp Manufacturers is asking the companies to agree to go on its list of those that grant permits to use the lamps made by its members without imposing a charge. This list is to be sent to all its agents, and the supposition of the companies is that those that do not agree to make no charge will also be bulletined. Few are complying with the request.

P. C. Kemp, manager of the Western department of the Delaware and Reliance, has completed the rearrangement of his field. Indiana has been added to the field of C. H. Garrison, who had Michigan, and he has been given Charles O. Heffy of Logansport as an assistant. Kentucky has been given to H. F. Crawford, who had Ohio and West Virginia. John P. Young, who had Indiana and Kentucky, is no longer with the companies.

The Crown Life has been launched in Toronto, with Sir Charles Tupper as President. It announces that in the last twenty-five years the Canadians have paid $60,000,000 in premiums to United States companies, and wants to help keep this money at home.

Atlantic City is to entertain the annual convention of the International Association of Accident Underwriters on June 18-20. President C. H. Bunker of the Continental Casualty company of this city is on the program for a paper on "Some Facts Relating to Health Insurance," and A. A. Smith, its assistant secretary, on "Adjustment of Claims." E. A. Forrest, manager of the North American Accident company of Chicago, will speak on "The Moral Hazard in Accident Insurance."

Western life insurance men are interested in the negotiations which have been in progress by the Mable brothers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life and formerly of the Northwestern, for the control of the Bankers' Union of the World of Omaha. They are reported as wanting to return to the insurance business in the West. The Bankers' Union was started at Omaha by Dr. E. C. Spinney, a former Baptist minister, who owns a controlling interest. It is admitted to twenty-five States. Dr. Spinney has also controlled the Mutual Life company of Des Moines, and has sold it to O. H. Davidson of that city.

R. W. Hosmer, Vice President of the Chicago Underwriters' association, will sail from New York today for a summer in northern Europe.

J. W. Cochran, manager of the Ohio Inspection bureau, was in the city yesterday.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR THE WABASH

O. D. Ashley to Become Chairman and Joseph Ramsey to Be Active Head.

CHANGE ON JUNE 20.

Officials of Milwaukee and St. Paul Report Lines in Perfect Condition.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash railroad company, will resign that office at the meeting of the Board of Directors, to be held on June 20, and will be elected chairman of the board, an office to be created at that meeting. Mr. Ashley is to be succeeded by the present Vice President, Joseph Ramsey Jr. Mr. Ramsey's successor has not yet been determined upon.

It is understood that this change has been in contemplation for some time. Mr. Ashley, who is now over 80 years of age, feels that he should be relieved from the onerous duties of the Presidency. Under the proposed plan Mr. Ashley's experience will still be used for the benefit of the road.

Mr. Ashley was elected in 1887 to the Presidency of what was then known as the Wabash Western, which consisted of the lines west of the Mississippi, now included in the Wabash system. When, in 1889, a consolidation with the lines east of the Mississippi was effected, Mr. Ashley was elected the new corporation's first President, an office which he has held to the present day.

Roswell Miller, chairman of the board, and A. J. Earling, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, yesterday returned from a tour of inspection over the road. They say they found the road in perfect physical condition, and the prospects for a large business never have been better. The crops everywhere are most promising.

Mr. Earling said he has had no conference thus far with the managers of the Northwestern Elevated road regarding the use by the latter of the Milwaukee and St. Paul's tracks between Wilson avenue and Evanston. He understood that the managers of the "L" road were anxious to make an arrangement, but his company had as yet given the matter no consideration. A conference would probably be held next week.

Hearing on Wabash Differential.

D. B. Martin, arbitrator of the Wabash Kansas City differential case, gave a hearing to the lines interested yesterday. Short arguments were made by the General Passenger Agents of most of the roads and they also submitted written briefs.

Arbitrator Martin took the matter under advisement and stated that he would render a decision in a few days.

Atchison Office to Be Abolished.

It is learned from good authority that the Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad, at its meeting in New York next week, will abolish the office of chairman of the board. A Third Vice President, in charge of operation, in place of J. M. Barr, who has gone to the Seaboard Air line, will be elected at that meeting.

Wisconsin Central Earnings Better.

The Wisconsin Central's statement for April is slightly better than those for the last four months, which have been exceedingly bad. Gross earnings for the month were considerably less than those for the same month last year, but owing to a saving in operating expenses there is a small increase in net earnings. Since July 1 last the surplus has decreased $211,752. Following is a detailed statement for the month of April and for the ten months ended April 30:

Month of April:	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$ 419,561	$ 445,777	*$ 26,216
Net	148,276	161,904	13,372
Other income	7,339	206	7,181
Total income	155,715	137,212	18,503
Charges	137,440	132,592	6,848
Surplus	18,775	4,858	13,917
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross	1,508,683	4,643,150	*279,826
Net	1,506,683	1,683,832	*176,149
Other income	17,206	10,501	6,705
Total	1,523,889	1,694,333	*169,399
Charges	1,355,018	1,311,656	43,362
Surplus	170,961	382,713	*211,752

*Decrease.

Changes in St. Paul Schedule.

On account of the opening of its new Chicago and Janesville Short Line a number of important changes will be made in the passenger train schedules of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, beginning tomorrow. Four trains each way will run between Chicago and Janesville. No. 131 will leave Chicago at 7:45 a. m. and reach Janesville at 10:30 a. m. No. 135 will leave Chicago at 2:10 p. m. and arrive in Janesville at 6:10 p. m. No. 137 will leave Chicago at 4:05 p. m. and get to Janesville at 6:40 p. m. No. 143 will leave Chicago at 6 p. m. and arrive in Janesville at 8:50 p. m.

Rates to Pan-American Exposition.

Western roads have agreed on rates for the Pan-American Exposition. They will put in effect today the rates and arrangements of the Central Passenger association. This provides four classes of rates. Season tickets will be sold at regular summer excursion fares—namely: 80 per cent of double locals. Tickets having fifteen-day return limit will be sold at a fare and a third for the round trip. Tickets limited to ten days from date of sale will be sold at one fare plus $1 for the round trip. There will be also coach excursions from time to time at specially low rates.

nection with any of these classes of tickets. These rates will apply from Missouri River points and all points east thereof.

Transportation Notes.

According to a director of the Rock Island railway, there is no foundation for the reports that important changes in the directory and in officers would be made at the annual meeting in this city next Wednesday.

E. W. Westlake has been appointed Superintendent of dining car service of the Pennsylvania lines West of Pittsburg, with office at Chicago.

Brokers and shippers in Chicago appear to have made a general determination to oppose a recent ruling of the Chicago Freight committee, which knocks out the "carload rate privilege" for shipping of merchandise. The second suit of this kind was filed in the United States Circuit Court during the day, G. W. Sheldon & Co., custom house brokers, filing a bill to restrain the Lehigh Valley and the Wabash roads from changing the rates in force before May 18.

GOULD EXTENSION DEVELOPING.

New Branch to Be Built Into Pittsburg and Trackage Arrangement Into Cleveland Is Made.

New York, May 31.—[Special.]—George J. Gould's plans for the extension of the great system of railroads controlled by the family are gradually developing. Vice President Joseph Ramsey of the Wabash railroad announced that an extension of the road would be built into Pittsburg just

MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

Children's Millinery.

In obtaining that peculiarly youthful effect in children's modes, our special designers have been very successful.

Many beautiful, exclusive new designs fresh from our workrooms for today's display, together with some recent productions, will be offered at very special prices; two collections, $3.75 and $5.

Misses' and Children's Suits.

The very special values shown in this Section are of particular interest to parents.

Misses' Fancy Tailor Suits in light gray cheviot; Eton trimmed with bands of taffeta silk, tailor stitched, and fancy braid; taffeta lined; flounce skirt, tailor stitched, percaline lined—reduced to $15.00.

Girls' Eton Suits—trimmed with black and gold braid and tailor stitched; sailor collar; gored skirt, $7.50.

Girls' Blouse Suits—trimmed with bands of taffeta silk, blouse lined with tailor serge, $9.00.

Special values in Girls' Reefers, $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00.

Misses' Tailor Jackets, reduced about one-half, $5.00, $7.50, $10.00.

Children's Shirt-Waist Dresses.

These are made of chambray, and trimmed in pique and embroidery; large sailor collar; colors blue, red and gray; sizes for 12, 14, and 16 years—$4.50.

Men's Hats.

The Colbert Derbys and Fedoras, new shapes for summer wear; the best hats sold for $3.00.

The "M. F. & Co." Derbys and Fedoras (no better hats made), $4.00.

The Albion Derbys and Fedoras; good, reliable hats, $2.00.

The new Milan Telescope, Milan Alpines, fine split braids, with flat or soft rolling brims, or rough-and-ready braids, with flat brims, are some of the new styles in straw hats for this summer.

We carry a full line of the newest ideas in Men's Golf, Bicycle and Yachting Caps.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

Since the first of the year our factory has been steadily running to its full capacity preparing new and stylish garments to supply the season's demand. Great quantities of choice productions of the leading American and foreign shirting manufacturers have been converted into negligee shirts made in the most thorough manner. Every detail essential to a perfect garment receives careful attention and the immense output is the best evidence of popularity.

Men's madras negligee shirts, colored and white, with one pair of detached link cuffs to match, our own make, $1.00.

Men's madras and cheviot negligee shirts, colored and white, choice designs and colorings, plain and plaited fronts, our own make, $1.50 each.

Men's negligee shirts, colored and white, made of the finest imported madras and cheviot shirtings, in exclusive designs, equal in appearance to any made-to-order garment, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Men's flannel outing shirts, in exclusive designs and colorings, to wear with white collar or stocks—the popular shirt for golf and tennis—$2.50 and $5.00 each.

Basement Section. Men's Collars, half dozen, 45c.

These collars are put up in neat boxes, ½ dozen to box, and are marked for quick selling at about ⅓ less than regular price. Box of ½ dozen, 45c. They come in 10 of the most popular shapes, including high-band folded collars with square and round points, standing collars with square and round points, and standing collars with wing points.

Boys' Summer Clothing.

The vacation days are rapidly approaching and your boy must be suitably clothed. We have anticipated his needs in our large assortment of high-grade clothing, especially adapted for rough wear in the mountains, at the seashore or in the country. These suits were manufactured to our order by the most successful makers of boys' clothing in America. The pricing, qualities considered, has been very moderate.

Norfolk suits, for mountain wear, dark and medium shades, in cassimeres and cheviots (sizes 3 to 16), $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 to $15.00.

Sailor suits, for the seashore, in navy blue, brown and gray, in real serge, several styles of striped flannel and mixtures (sizes 3 to 12). Price $5.00.

600 boys' two-piece knee-trousers suits (sizes 7 to 16), in dark striped flannels, stylish mixtures and navy blue serge and cheviot, every suit is swictly all wool and sewed with silk. Many of these suits formerly sold at a much higher price. Special at $5.00.

Washable sailor suits (sizes 3 to 12), in dark galatea and linen, white galatea pique and linen. Prices $1.95, $2.50, $3.50 and up to $6.00.

Men's Summer Shoes.

The warm weather—here at last—finds one in serious contemplation of his Low Quarter Shoe needs.

They are most fashionable—the most practical—for the summer months.

Never has our range of choice been so elaborate—*never has our value-giving been so enticing as now.*

Low Quarter Shoes—$3.50 to $7.50.

SOROSIS

TRADE MARK.

Sorosis shoes: oxfords

Footwear that's always "right"—always correct. No use of experimenting when you can have the original—the correct, time-tried and tested Sorosis footwear.

Fifty styles boots and oxfords, every leather—$3.50 always. Sorosis oxfords are all lined with best bleached French calf. No dyed sheepskins to discolor, injure and sometimes poison the feet.

Sorosis boys' and girls' shoes, all leathers—sizes 8 to 11, $2.50

Sorosis boys' and girls' shoes, all leathers—sizes 11½ to 2, $3.00

A Sorosis Store Exclusively

SCHLESINGER MAYER

Keeley Cure For Drunkenness and Drug Using. Chicago Office, Room 2000, 100 Washington St. City references by special permission. Correspondence confidential. Write for pamphlet. THE PARENT INSTITUTE, Dwight, Ill. Private Colonial Cottage for Ladies.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., May 2, 1901.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 p. m., JUNE 3, 1901, for furnishing saddlery hardware, cloth, thread, rope, leather, nails, tacks, screws, rivets and wire, tin, sheet brass, sheet iron and steel, iron, steel, tools, files, cleaning and polishing materials, paints, brushes, oils, chemicals, materials for heating and lighting, paper, lumber, etc., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1902. Information furnished on application. Major S. E. BLUNT, Comdg.

HAIR E. BURNHAM MOVED TO 70 AND 72 STATE-ST. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE OLD LOCATION New Telephone, 3869 Central.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE—NEWS OF ALL THE WORLD.

The Ocean Greyhound —AND— The Iron Horse USE FAIRMONT COAL

Do You?

Best for steam or gas making. We also sell best grades of "Smokeless" and Anthracite.

Fairmont Coal Mining Company

Old Colony Bldg., 293 Dearborn-st.

YARDS: 15th place and Loomis-st. 13th and Lumber-sts. 71st-st. and Madison-av.

Telephones—Harrison 185—189.

The PONDEX FOR WOMEN

$3.50

A HIGH GRADE SHOE

The Pondex has a $6.00 look—and the price is

$3.50 THE PAIR.

Only the best of stock is used, including the

"Rock-Oak" SOLE

The longest wearing sole made.

The Pondex for men at $3.50 is the best value ever offered. Every pair warranted *hand-sewed.* Sent anywhere for 25c extra. Catalog free.

Dexter, Pond & Co *Manufacturers and Retailers* 50 ADAMS-ST

The Fit

Is the bone of contention in most stores, even with high-grade tailors. It is the delight of our clerks and the *suresale* of our $15, $18 and $20 suits.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, 127-129 CLARK-ST., Just North of Madison-st.

AUCTION SALES

TO BE HELD BY

The Geo. P. Gore Co.

At their Stores, 149 & 151 Market-st., Chicago.

On Tuesday, June 4th, at 10 a. m., DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, NOTIONS, STRAW HATS, And a Line of ENAMELED DINNER PAILS.

On Wednesday, June 5th, at 10 a. m., BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, Including a Bankrupt Retail Stock.

On Thursday, June 6th, at 10 a. m., Peremptory Closing Sale of MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING. $25,000 Worth of NEW & STYLISH SPRING CLOTHING, On Which We Have Closing Orders from Consignors.

☞ This will be a Good Opportunity for Live Merchants to obtain Bargains in Desirable Goods.

THE GEO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.

For Dainty Table Dishes Use

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

The Original, Oldest and Best.

OPTICIAN L. MANASSE WE HAVE MOVED TO 46 MADISON STREET.

Chas. Kaufman & Bros.' Trade Mark on a garment is an emblem of supremacy — a guaranty in itself—regarded by the clothing trade of the country as sterling.

ONE HUNDRED EXTRA SALES PEOPLE TO WAIT ON YOU DURING THIS SALE.

M. ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

Men's Finest Trousers.

1.39 for Men's Strictly All-Wool Trousers, in neat hairline striped cassimeres, with French waistbands, splendidly tailored—sale price 1.39.

$70,028.55 worth of... Chas. Kaufman & Bros.' Clothing

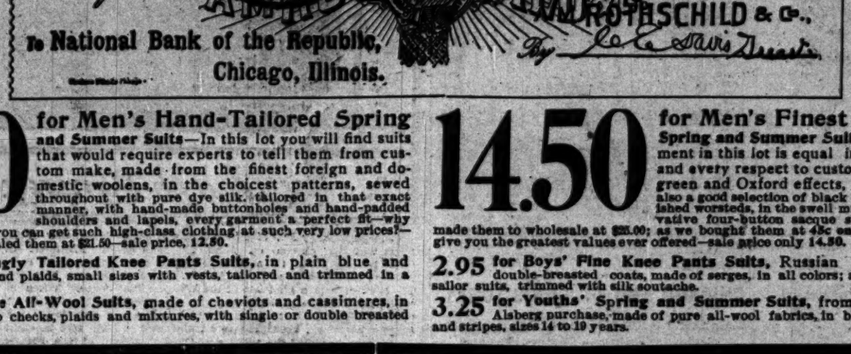
Bought by us for $31,512.85, or 45c on the dollar of Cost to Manufacture.

3.50 for Men's Reliable Spring and Summer Suits—We guarantee every garment to be pure all wool, in ten different patterns, neat stripes, checks and mixtures of cassimeres and cheviots, in light and dark colorings, with deep inner facings—fabrics that will wear well and hold their color—every coat made with the celebrated improved shoulder pad. This is, without a doubt, the grandest value ever offered at this low price. Chas. Kaufman & Bros. wholesaled them in quantities at $5.00.

5.00 for Men's Spring & Summer Suits—Think of it—new, up-to-date suits, made by such high-class manufacturers as Chas. Kaufman & Bros., at such a ridiculously low price—made of Washington blue serges, colored Clay worsteds, fancy striped and checked worsteds and Hanover cassimeres, in a variety of patterns, with satin piping and four rows of stitching. Chas. Kaufman & Bros. wholesaled them to the largest and best trade at $8.50.

7.50 for Men's Handsome Spring and Summer Suits, made by the foremost clothing manufacturers of America. Every garment made with the celebrated improved patent shoulder pad and ventilated arm shields, so there is no chance to lose the shape, made of the pure West of England worsteds, serges, cassimeres and cheviots, many with panels and satin linings. This lot certainly deserves the attention of every man in need of a suit. Chas. Kaufman & Bros. wholesaled them in quantities at $12.00.

THIS IS THE CHECK THAT DID THE WORK



9.50 for Men's Very Stylish Spring and Summer Suits—We have given great values in our fast growing clothing department, but never anything to compare with this grand offer—you will find in this lot the greatest variety of patterns ever shown at this price, in any material you may want, in the swell military, four-button sacque or cut-away frock styles, all made with the improved shoulder pad and ventilated arm shields by the foremost clothing manufacturers of the country—Chas. Kaufman & Bros.' wholesaled them in large lots at $18.00.

12.50 for Men's Hand-Tailored Spring and Summer Suits—In this lot you will find suits that would require experts to tell them from custom make, made from the finest foreign and domestic woolens, in the choicest patterns, sewed throughout with pure dye silk, tailored in that exact manner, with hand-made buttonholes and hand-padded shoulders and lapels, every garment a perfect fit—why pay your tailor $35.00 when you can get such high-class clothing at such very low prices?—Chas. Kaufman & Bros. wholesaled them at $21.50—sale price, 12.50.

14.50 for Men's Finest Ready-to-Wear Spring and Summer Suits—We claim every garment in this lot is equal in fit, make, trimmings and every respect to custom make, made in all the green and Oxford effects, in stripes and checks; also a good selection of black and blue thibets and unfinished worsteds, in the swell military or the more conservative four-button sacque style—Chas. Kaufman & Bros made them to wholesale at $25.00; as we bought them at 45c on the dollar we certainly can give you the greatest values ever offered—sale price only 14.50.

1.95 for Boys' Strongly Tailored Knee Pants Suits, in plain blue and black, also checks and plaids, small sizes with vests, tailored and trimmed in a most reliable manner.

2.45 for Boys' 3-piece All-Wool Suits, made of cheviots and cassimeres, in blue and black, also checks, plaids and mixtures, with single or double breasted vests, sizes 7 to 18 years.

2.95 for Boys' Fine Knee Pants Suits, Russian Blouses, sailor or plain double-breasted coats, made of serges, in all colors; also cassimere and worsted sailor suits, trimmed with silk soutache.

3.25 for Youths' Spring and Summer Suits, from the great Rosenthal & Alsberg purchase, made of pure all-wool fabrics, in blue and black, also checks and stripes, sizes 14 to 19 years.

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No new clothing business ever gained the interest of exclusively fine dressers quicker than this new clothing store. It's a simple story soon told. Everything new—everything up to date—*better* ready-to-wear clothing than has ever been sold before in the West. More *style*—more *fit*—more *shapeliness—more for the price paid.* Suits and top coats—$18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40.

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$12.

A feature—blue and black serge and cheviot suits—F. B. Q.—ready-to-wear merchant tailoring—hand-made buttonholes—hand-padded collars—coats guaranteed to hold their shape—military or regulation cut suits—$14¾.

$14¾

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Larger lads' and young men's suits.

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PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

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The Best Story This Author Has Yet Written.

During the past week the publishers have been watching the comments of the Press with deep interest, and they have not yet seen a single adverse criticism.

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The love story is charmingly told. Mr. Churchill, it must be acknowledged, has scored a distinct success with this book. It is full of brilliant bits, clever epigrams, flashing analysis, and displays withal a broad grasp upon the meaning of things as they stood related to events and to history in those dark years of the nation's travail. It is not too much to say that it is the best novel founded on the civil war period that has yet been published.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle.*

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He has followed no master here, however great; he stands on his own merits, and will be found to stand firmly, we believe, in popular favor.

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Above all, "The Crisis" is a book every American should know, for it teaches him anew to revere the memory of the men to whom this nation owes its continued existence, to bow in gratitude to even the least of them who struggled on the hustings and in daily life, or later shouldered a musket that this nation, under God, should have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, should not perish from the earth.—New York Mail and Express.

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FEATURES OF THE WEEK IN LITERATURE.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN'S LETTER FROM LONDON.
MISS JEANNETTE L. GILDER'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK.
COMPREHENSIVE GLIMPSES OF BEST NEW BOOKS.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN'S LITERARY LETTER.

[PUBLISHED BY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE LITERARY SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES. COPYRIGHT, 1901, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

LONDON, May 18.—There is one thing that a woman writer cannot do—that is, unless she is a Frenchwoman, with the talent of "Gyp." She cannot write of subjects of which no decent woman converses without writing in such a way as to disgust the reader. I am not maintaining that a woman should be limited as to the subjects which she wishes to treat. Personally, I am inclined to think that Zola is right in insisting that there is nothing which cannot be lawfully written. At the same time the fact remains that while a man can occasionally write of the things generally called "improper" in a way that does not disgust one, a woman never tries to do the same thing without making a terrible failure. Probably it is to her credit that she does not know how to be improper in print and be at the same time amusing. At any rate, we might as well assume that this is true.

There is a lady whose pen name is "Victoria Cross," and she is not without a good deal of ability. She has just written a novel called "Anna Lombard," which no man should read immediately before dinner unless he wishes to lose his appetite. The book suggests the thought that "Victoria Cross" said to herself: "I will write a book in which I will say things that I should never dare to speak. People will then say that I am a writer of great boldness, originality, and power." The result—namely: the novel called "Anna Lombard," is certainly entitled to be called a bold, or rather a brazen, book, but it is also a nauseating book. The author apparently wished to maintain the theory that a woman is as much entitled as a man to be unchaste—which is undoubtedly true, though not in the sense in which the writer meant it—and she has maintained this theory in a plain-spoken manner. Possibly the book will strike some people as powerful. Most people will, however, regard it as disgusting. Zola's "Terre" was meant to be disgusting in parts, and it certainly was so. "Anna Lombard" was not intended to disgust the reader, but of the two it is to me far more disgusting than "La Terre."

Then there is Mrs. E. L. Voynich's new novel, "Jack Raymond." Mrs. Voynich unquestionably wanted to write a book that would have a good influence. She wished to make vice hateful. She had no desire to make her book notorious by improprieties of thought and speech. Moreover, the book is really an unusually clever novel, in spite of its faults. But the writer touches upon themes which, when touched upon by a woman, are disgusting. There is no other word to express the fact. She is decent in her language and her motives are beyond reproach. A man might have written the same sort of book and never once revolted his readers. A woman makes the attempt, and, with every desire to praise her, the fact remains that, like "Anna Lombard," "Jack Raymond" is not a book to be read before dinner by people of squeamish stomachs.

Finally, there is George Egerton's "Rosa Amorosa," a collection of imaginary love letters written by a woman who would have sickened any healthy man within a fortnight after marriage. If I had to place in the hands of a young girl one of "Gyp's" most characteristic novels, or George Egerton's "Rosa Amorosa," I should unhesitatingly select the former. There is nothing unhealthy about "Gyp's" books. They treat of vice with frankness, as if it was something quite natural and unobjectionable. The woman of the "Rosa Amorosa" did not know, apparently, that she was vicious through and through, and probably her creator never dreamed of it. Nevertheless, the letters are full of a morbid animalism that would revolt a healthy man, no matter if he were habitually vicious himself. The book is another of the many illustrations of the fact that women writers of Anglo-Saxon blood and training cannot write of "the dubious desires" in a way to attract or amuse. They simply disgust us. Mr. Houseman's Englishwoman was hysterical in her expressions, but she was not disgusting—though I will not say that she was not extremely tiresome. George Egerton's letter writer ought to have gone to a sensible physician, who would have forbidden her to touch pen and ink, and would have prescribed athletics and bromides for her trouble.

Speaking of Mr. Houseman, the Candid Friend, which in its first number proved to the satisfaction of the editor that the author of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters" was Mrs. Clifford, has now accepted Mrs. Clifford's circumstantial and rather indignant denial, and has come to the tardy conclusion that they must have been written by Mr. Houseman. The Candid Friend shows some improvement in its second number. It has a sort of autobiographical article by Mr. Bernard Shaw, which, of course, is amusing. Still, I shall be much surprised if there proves to be room for the new paper.

The portrait of Mr. Henley in Literature is a most admirable one, considered as a faithful likeness, and it gives us reason to hope that the rest of the promised series will be both valuable and delightful. Those who do not know Mr. Henley personally will probably be somewhat surprised to see what manner of man he is in the flesh. The portrait shows us Mr. Henley at his best, and nobody can deny that it is a strong and attractive face.

The new Bashkirtseff letters and journal are out, and with the illustrations form a volume which most people will be anxious to see. The plainness with which the author speaks of several of her contemporaries was probably the reason why this portion of her journal was not published years ago. There is still a great deal more of the jurnal which remains unpublished, and which will doubtless see the light later. The letters between Marie Bashkirtseff and Guy de Maupassant are delightful, and it will be easily apparent to the reader that the lady came off by no means second best in the correspondence.

I meant last week to allude to Miss May Sinclair's new book entitled "Two Sides of a Question." It consists of two stories, both of which are decidedly above the average. I picked up the volume one evening by mistake for another book by an author who has an established fame, and as I read I thought how greatly that author had improved. Miss Sinclair's book stands in need of no such mistakes in order that it may find readers. Both the stories are bright and interesting and will well repay the reader.

The sixpenny editions of novels which are seen on every bookstand were, it was said last year, a commercial failure. Possibly they have been at first, but at the present time they are decidedly successful and are seriously in the way of the 6-shilling books. They are by no means confined to books of a sensational character. I saw the other day a sixpenny edition of "Diana of the Crossways." If this goes on we shall before long have a sixpenny Walter Pater or perhaps a sixpenny Herbert Spencer. I wish much that we could have sixpenny editions in large type. At present nearly all the sixpenny books are printed in type that is a joy to the ambitious oculist.

Murray's handbooks will no longer be published by the house of Murray, since they have been taken over by Mr. Stanford. There was a time when Murray was the only guidebook that an English-speaking person thought of using, but of late years the translated Baedekers have proved formidable rivals to the Murrays. This is a pity, at least so far as Italy is concerned. The tourist in Italy who is concerned with matters more important than cab fares, or who does not have to "do" Rome or Venice in two days, would find Murray much more satisfactory than Baedeker. I know all the Italian guidebooks of both Murray and Baedeker thoroughly, and have no hesitation in saying that Murray is by far the best for the man of some leisure and culture. But unfortunately that is not the sort of man who goes to Italy nowadays, and for the herd of tourists who have a week or a fortnight only in which to see all Italy, Baedeker is just the thing that will suit them.

Mr. George Somers Layard has written a delightful biography of the late Mrs. Lynn Linton, who was in many respects the most remarkable literary woman of her time. The biography is well constructed, since it permits Mrs. Linton to show herself as she was by means of her letters and conversations, and it cannot fail to become popular. I never met Mrs. Linton, which was always a cause of regret to me, for among the throng of women writers that we now have among us she was the one who, to the heart of a woman, united the brain of a man.

The press seems practically unanimous in the judgment that the publication of Dreyfus' diary was a mistake. Of course, I heartily agree with this judgment, since it was my own, formed as soon as I had read the first half dozen pages of the book. There was no sufficient reason for its publication, and it will do much to make people weary of the name of Dreyfus.

Sir Edwin Arnold is now quite blind, and there seems to be little reason to hope that he will regain his sight. His general health also leaves much to be desired. He is probably paying the penalty for that overwork which is usually the lot of the successful journalist. When a man is spoken of as a brilliant journalist it is time that his true friends took the alarm.

The Pall Mall Magazine, under its new editor, shows no change except externally. It has a new cover, which I fear is a mistake. When a magazine has made a reputation it is surely an error to change its cover. Blackwood has never changed, and the Cornhill still attracts the eye by its exceptionally beautiful cover. The Pall Mall had a good cover, and it has changed it for one which is extremely plain. Why this has been done is a mystery.

WM. L. ALDEN.

New Books and Their Writers.

Miss Gilder Discusses Gossip of the Literary World—Richard Harding Davis Annoyed by Publication of a Private Letter.

[BY JEANETTE L. GILDER, EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.]

Richard Harding Davis is in a state of mind and not unnaturally. A private letter that he wrote to an author about his novel has been used for advertising purposes without his consent.

Private letters are used oftener nowadays for advertising purposes than they used to be. In fact, they are considered almost better than press notices. If you will remember, the public attention was first called to "Eben Holden" by the number and quality of the private letters praising it that were published in the advertising columns of the newspapers. Though the person who writes the letter of praise is probably a friend of the author, this does not seem to disturb the public. But if a critic who writes for a newspaper is known to be a friend of the author the public shrugs its shoulders and talks about "puffs" and "log-rolling." Dividing lines are curious things; you never can tell where they will be drawn.

In a circular letter issued by Mr. Davis he says that, "In the eleven years in which I have been trying to write, although the opportunities for doing so were many, I have never criticised in print the work of any other writer. One is often asked to review the book of a stranger and even one of a friend, but I have always thought it impossible for any one who was himself a writer to review or criticise the work of his fellow-workers, and in spite of frequent temptations, I have for eleven years refrained from either rolling logs for my friends, or, when mine enemy has written a book, from getting even with him."

Having taken pains for eleven years to keep out of the frying pan, it is hard that at the end of that time Mr. Davis should be pushed into the fire. His experience will make people more careful in writing complimentary letters to their friends who happen to be authors.

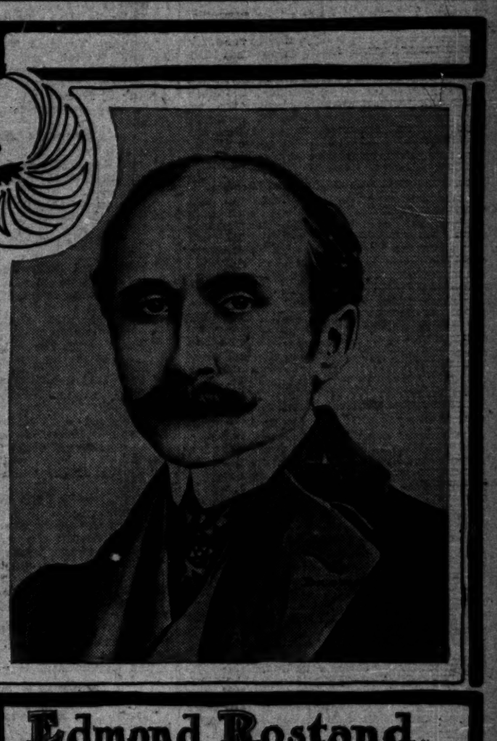
I would advise Mr. Davis to adopt the plan followed by the late Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Dr. Holmes, who was the most amiable of men, had books poured in upon him from all quarters of the globe. Every one of these books he acknowledged the moment it was received, not after it was read, if it was read at all. In his own neat chirography he thanked the author for sending the book and expressed his appreciation of the pleasure that he knew would be his when he had read it. This is the only safe course.

Henry Harland, whose story, "The Cardinal's Snuff Box," has been one of the successes of the year, has written a new novelette which he calls "My Lady Paramount." I know of no writer whose style has so completely changed as that of Mr. Harland. When he first began his career as a novelist he wrote realistic tales of Jewish life. It was my pleasure to have read the manuscript of his first novel, "As It Was Written," and to have recommended it to a publisher. This story was almost Zangwillian in its knowledge of Jewish life. It attracted considerable attention and was, for those days, considered a success.

But authors and publishers had modest ideas then. I remember that Mr. Harland was anxious to make a contract with his publisher for so much a year guaranteed, and for that sum to turn over all that he wrote, for book and serial rights. It was a small sum, but the publisher thought it too large, even though he regarded Mr. Harland as a successful author. The only commercial success, as success goes nowadays, that Mr. Harland had was with "The Cardinal's Snuff Box."

By the way, I wonder what has become of the play that we heard had been made from that story. I am not surprised that it has not been produced, for anything less calculated

YOUNGEST OF THE FORTY IMMORTALS.



Edmond Rostand.

No. 1.

The

SPECTATOR

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE, MCMI.

Sir:

In my rambles through Book Land, I have been much touched to the humor of amusement and to the enjoyment of a fresh interest, in reading a novel entitled

The Aristocrats

As is my wont, I read first what the gentlemen of the press had to say on the work, and for your guidance I quote a few of their opinions:

BOSTON TIMES: "She is the wittiest woman in England or out of it."

NEW YORK HERALD: "A vivacious and audacious satire on American society and literature."

BOSTON HERALD: "The spiciest and cleverest book that has appeared this year."

NORTH AMERICAN: "Delicious wit and a simple, graceful style."

Now these expressions of opinion made no little impression on me, and I took to the reading of the work with zest. I found THE ARISTOCRATS delightful. Its satire is neat and trenchant, while the freshness of the new impressions of America, as given by the narrator, the Lady Helen Pole, is charming to a degree. The book should prove an excellent guide to those who are interested in knowing how "others see us," and certainly the power to see this is cheaply and easily bought at any bookseller's store.

I have not had the opportunity before of telling you what an astonishing performance in literature has been given by a young man from England, Mr. CHARLES MARRIOTT. He has just published

The Column

I notice that the journals in England have unanimously accepted it as a most unusually clever and able piece of work. In this country also the ablest critics have echoed the English opinion, and I must hasard the statement that THE COLUMN is the work of a man destined to do great things. It is not easy reading, but its appreciation marks the cultivated mind. Nothing like it has appeared since Mr. George Meredith gave us of his best.

Apart from the enjoyment of pure literature and the lessons to be learned from gentle and able criticism, a healthy amusement may be obtained from books. Pre-eminently among the literature of this kind stands

The Visits of Elizabeth

Of its kind it must rank by itself. Written in a series of letters as from a daughter to a mother, it very clearly and very ingeniously opens up the avenues of the best social circles of England, revealing, while doing this, a most engaging simplicity and a charming humorous grace of treatment.

I see that the reading public at large is keenly interested in the work, for the publishers announce the issue of the SIXTIETH THOUSAND. There must be something more than ordinary in a book which could appeal to so many readers in the short space of three months.

The Cardinal's Snuff Box

Also has jumped to EIGHTY THOUSAND; but then THE CARDINAL deserves it. He is destined to become a classic figure.

THE SPECTATOR.

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Or Salathiel, the Wandering Jew

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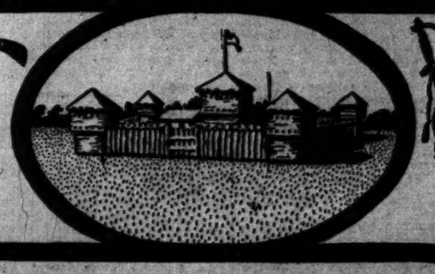

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for stage representation could hardly be imagined. The charm of the story lies in just those qualities that make it undramatic.

The F. A. Stokes company is about to publish a curious book called "The Lord of the Sea." It is something on the plan of "Looking Backward." The idea is to show the absurdity of proprietorship in land by giving a man proprietorship in water. The hero of the story fills the sea with floating forts, by which he holds the powers of the world at bay. Jules Verne apparently has been the author's model as to style; Edward Bellamy as to purpose. Whatever other success the book may have it deserves a success as a curiosity.

Publishers seem to be culling books from the columns of the Evening Post. One of the most delightful books that has been printed in many a long day, "A Journey to Nature," by J. P. Mowbray, appeared for the most part in the Post, and now a new volume has been taken from the same paper called "Home Thoughts."

"Home Thoughts," as the title suggests, are practical talks on homely subjects. It is the sort of book that women like to read, for it tells them a great many things that they already know. Most women prefer to read of the things they know than about the things that they know not of. Naturally, it is more interesting to read about a country that we have just visited than one that we are never likely to visit. We want to see if the other traveler's point of view is the same as our own, and to compare notes as we go along.

Mr. Mowbray, who only signed his wealth-suggesting initials to the articles in the Evening Post, is a modest man who refuses all overtures from the interviewer and the photographer. He will not allow his portrait to be published, nor does he care to be "written up." He thinks that he talks enough about himself in his writings, but just how far they are autobiographical the reader must guess. They are undoubtedly partially so, but they are just as surely not entirely so.

Mr. Mowbray lives on the borders of an out-of-the-way village on the Harlem road. Only one or two trains stop there during the day, just enough to hold the franchise. Yet, notwithstanding the difficulties of reaching the place, more than one publisher found his way to it.

Messrs. H. S. Stone & Co. have sent me the advance sheets of a prettily printed book called "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book," by Ellsworth Lawson. Mr. Lawson, who is a poet, preacher, and novelist, dedicates his book to Mr. Dawson, who is also a poet, preacher, and novelist. I do not know whether Mr. Lawson writes verse, but he certainly writes poetical prose. "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book" is decidedly out of the ordinary. It is a book of imagination and dreamings. Though I suppose that imagination is, in its way, largely dreaming. It is the last book in the world that one would think could be written by a hard-working clergyman. It is anything but practical, and, while it breathes a refined spirit, it can hardly be called religious.

Mr. Lawson is an Englishman by birth and comes of humble beginnings. His father, whom he praises as one of the holiest of men, was a tanner and a Methodist. His early life was one of struggle. He managed to get an education, but his surroundings were not always the most poetical, and yet he lived in a world of poetry of his own creating.

The striking quality of his book is refinement, and yet nothing could be further from refined than his early environments. His life has been one of storm and stress, but he seems to have found a haven of rest in Montclair, N. J. I doubt if "Euphrosyne and Her Golden Book" will be a record-breaking book, but it will be one that all people who care for style and sentiment will admire. Mr. Lawson has written a love story, but it is entirely spiritual.

Negotiations have just been completed for presentation on the stage of Miss Bertha Runkle's "Helmet of Navarre." I am not at liberty to go into particulars, but I risk nothing in saying that Miss Runkle is to be congratulated upon the auspices under which her book will be produced as a play. It was inevitable that this story should see the footlights, and since its first appearance managers have been anxious to get control of it. Its fate, however, is now settled, and most satisfactorily.

The publisher of a successful novel was discussing the subject of record-breakers with me the other day, when he remarked that he was more nervous about the publication of the second book by a record-breaking author than about the first. The second book would sell, he admitted, on the strength of the first, but if it did not meet expectations the third would be a flat failure. He argued that the second should be built on the lines of the first, at least that the author should not change his style. If the public liked his first book for certain qualities and missed those qualities in his second, it would let him alone. The author, however, in his opinion, does not view the matter in this light, and he will change his style as often as he will change his coat if he feels inclined. FRANCESETTE L. GILDER.

The Nation's Growth.

"A History of the American." By Francis Newton Thorpe. A. C. McClurg & Co.

From the time when the Puritan in small settlements struggled with Indians and adversity, to the present time in which the United States claims 75,000,000 inhabitants, there has been material furnished for the historian which abounds in incident and philosophy. To consider such material and present the results in one volume which shall be authentative and interesting is a task which Francis Newton Thorpe has undertaken with no little success. Of necessity the style is terse rather than flowing, and discussion of significant epochs somewhat curtailed. The author makes an occasional assertion that might be contradicted, as, for instance, when he says that in 1633 the Dutch knew nothing of popular education." Motley states that fifty years before that time there were schools under the government control in Holland, which were nominally free. He is also daring in calling St. Louis "the metropolis of Central America," though he is partially excused by using the past tense.

In the concluding chapter the birdseye view of present conditions, social, industrial, and political, is of especial value. Mr. Thorpe pays a fine tribute to Lincoln, who, he says, "fills the perspective and seems to project himself into all time." And again: "The fame of Lincoln is the dome of the republic individualed."

After giving the statistics of industrial growth the author becomes epigrammatic. "The capacity of the American people to labor explains their commercial ascendency." And later on he says: "Industry o'erleaps itself and falls on the other side." It is such phrasing as this that distinguishes the book from the mass of historical comment coming constantly from the press.

But the most striking thing in the book is the evidence of socialist philosophy, which appears in the final discussion of the tendencies of modern life, when the author writes: "In 1776 it was the State which had few rights that the individual felt bound to respect. In our day, individuals complain that they have few rights which corporations and monopolies respect. Therefore the individual appeals to the government for protection. He seeks to organize a government in which some corporations and all monopolies shall be unconstitutional. This essentially is socialism." "The individualism of 1776 complained of too much government; today it complains of too little. Then the state was not conceived as an organism functioned to promote the general welfare; now, the state is conceived as the fountain of justice, protection and authority." "The confidence bred by prosperity is strengthened by the hope bred by adversity. The socialization of government has begun."

Autobiography of a Fladman.

"Esra Caine." By Joseph Sharts. Herbert S. Stone & Co.

Esra Caine is not a pleasant person to meet, and yet the autobiography he has left is undeniably interesting, and in some respects a fascinating document. Joseph Sharts, in his book, has endeavored to show the mental processes through which the mind of a person cursed with inherited insanity passes, from the time of childhood until actual madness comes upon and destroys all mental balance. There is nothing pathological about the book; nothing in any wise scientific, but the peculiar fancies, the hallucinations, and the gradual darkening of the unfortunate subject's mind are set forth with no inconsiderable skill and power.

The reader is able to infer from the text that Esra Caine's father had died a maniac, and that the son had inherited not only the paternal name, but the mental trouble as well. Living alone with his mother, in a house far removed from the town, the boy early began to show a marked fondness for solitude and for the woods, and a strong aversion for people. His mother seems to have lived in dread and fear of his developing insanity, and when the first symptoms made their appearance she beckoned, and it was while going to the city for a doctor for her that Esra first showed unmistakable evidences of the downfall of his reason. To the madman himself the insanity seems to belong to another person. He is conscious of a kind of dual personality, one-half of which is insane and the other keenly observant. The dull pressure on his brain, the heat he feels in his head, and the strange things he sees and hears are all described with a realness that is impressive. He finally kills the doctor, who tries to come near him, escapes from the house, and is captured only after a long chase and a struggle, and is taken to an asylum.

Mr. Sharts has not chosen a pleasant subject for his book, but he has handled it with decided effectiveness.

Book for Nature-Lovers.

"Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts." By Mabel Osgood Wright. The Macmillan company.

More engaging books than Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's "Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts" are doubtless published, but not often. It is exactly the sort of book that lovers of the most beautiful things in wild nature take to their hearts and keep there, finding in the many beautiful photographs with which the work is embellished a better transcription of their loves among the blossoms than is possible under ordinary circumstances, and in the tenderly written and sympathetic text a spiritual rendering of natural aspects still more to be beloved. From the beginning of the glorious floral year of our woods and fields, through the splendid summer and glowing autumn, the tale is carried on clear to the aftermath of winter, when

The cobweb clouds leave earth in shade
And silver snowfields distant climb—
A margined page of hill and glade
Whereon dead herbs write rune rhyme.

The narrative is personal to the point of intimacy. A few characters, sufficiently diverse to illustrate the various points of view of nature-lovers, are introduced, each serving in his own way to express the thought of the world without and the brain and heart within. As nature is sometimes beautiful, sometimes homely, so is the sketchily written series of folk who pass in the background of the shrubs and plants in their comments and descriptions. At the end, by way of filling the measure of the book to overflowing, there is a needed reconciliation of science and common learning, whereby those inclined for exact knowledge may refer themselves to the botanies and other learned works. The book is beautiful, outside and in.

Dwellers in Old Ocean.

"The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide." By Mrs. Augusta Foote Arnold. The Century company.

If there is no royal road to learning, there is certainly some method of intellectual highway construction which enables a man to progress upward with increased facility. One of these smoothers of the grade leading to the palace of learning is to be found in "The Sea-Beach at Ebb-Tide," in which Mrs. Augusta Foote Arnold has prepared what her subtitle, with entire accuracy, characterizes as "A Guide to the Study of the Seaweeds and the Lower Animal Life Found Between Tide-Marks."

"The book, however, is rather repelling to the youthful mind without a strong scientific bent, much the greater part of its space being given up to formal and technical description, sufficiently free from scientific terms of the more recondite kind to be understood by the average grown person of intelligence, but making little or no appeal to those younger folk who are so eagerly curious concerning the innumerable treasures of the ocean. What it is designed for more particularly is to place parents and teachers in possession of such facts as may enable them to reply to the child's intelligent and wholly reasonable queries concerning the spoils of ocean with some answer not merely evasive or quibbling for the sake of avoiding exposure of the usual adult ignorance.

Viewed in this light, as a work of reference by which the lack of knowledge of the elders may be transmitted into comprehensible information for the smaller folk, the work leaves nothing to be desired. It deals with the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast, is illustrated with more than 600 pictures of the things described, and possesses a comprehensive index.

A Collaborator's Influence.

"The Money Spinner and Other Character Notes." By Henry, Seton Merriman and S. G. Tallentyre. A. Mackel & Co.

Every work which now falls from the hands of Henry Seton Merriman has importance, and "The Money Spinner and Other Character Notes" is no exception to the rule. But the manner is so different from most of the books identified as his that his collaborator, S. G. Tallentyre, though given a subordinate and comparatively inconspicuous place on the cover and title page, must have been, to a marked degree, the transcriber, if not the inspirer, of the series of little sketches which make up the book.

Mr. Merriman's other books have been filled with action, and have been almost without analysis. There is little besides analysis in this. Heretofore, even in his earlier works, there has been a careful finish and vivacious style. These are largely lacking here. His work has been congruous and symmetrical; this is patchy and, more curious still, has the flavor of the amateur, the beginner in literature. Rather than fictional art, "The Money Spinner" and the rest of his kind have in them the materials from which fiction comes.

The operation through which the author's mind seems to have passed is a simple and ordinary one enough. Certain persons appear to him as typical. He makes a study of them, their appearance, manner, speech, habit of thought. These he sets down in a detail which is merely photographic. Possibly Mr. Merriman works in this way and, having a lot of notes of the sort unelaborated, turned them over to Mr. Tallentyre. But it is not finished work, and at its best is merely clever.

More Heroes of the Revolution.

"Joscelyn Cheshire." By Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy. Doubleday, Page & Co.

Mrs. Sara Beaumont Kennedy has given a grateful twist to her contribution to the prevailing revolutionary romance by making her heroine the most ardent of Tories, albeit her lover is a soldier in the continental ranks and a gallant and unfortunate one. "Joscelyn Cheshire," nevertheless, is the fourteenth or fifteenth story of the struggles of our ancestors for independence published within the last two months, and is to be ranked as the expression of a literary fashion now prevailing in the country, rather than as an independent literary creation. From the others might be taken a brief formula for the preparation of such works, which would apply in all strictness to this latest of its kind, with the single exception of the heroine's politics. Such uniformity becomes tiresome.

As in the others, there is much vivacity. Mrs. Kennedy is fortunate in permitting her characters to talk a language which seems more like English than that which most of her predecessors have invented for our forefathers' mouths, and she has touched a new phase of the subject, and one of the most hateful phases, in confining the hero, Richard Clevering, on one of those infernal prison hulks which the British so inhumanly used for their prisoners. From this living death he contrives to escape, but not until an opportunity has been given for some dramatic writing, which shows Mrs. Kennedy's increasing power of expression and realization. Contrasted, not too abruptly, with this is the home life in the Carolinas, where partisan fighting and all the meannesses of war were only too common. One wishes the author a less hackneyed subject.

Klondike Chronicles.

"The God of Our Fathers." By Jack London. McClure, Phillips & Co.

Reading the short stories collected in one volume under the title of "The God of Our Fathers," one cannot fail to note that in Jack London the Klondike region has a worthy chronicler. Each story is a picture of the life up there—a bold, rugged conception, executed in telling, virile strokes, and in them all is the true spirit of the far north land. He tells of the men who dared the hardships and dangers, the cold and hunger and loneliness; of their courage and bravery, their patience and unselfishness; their rough kindliness and dogged devotion to each other. And the men did not have a monopoly of the fortitude. Some of the stories are of women, and, although these women were almost always Indians, their endurance and self-sacrifice reached heights that the men had never dreamed of before, and could not understand. It was love, explained the engineer to his freezing companions, gathered about the red, roaring stove, in "The Grit of Women," whereupon Sitka Charlie took occasion to tell his story of Passuk, whose "love was a mighty love," which assertion was fully borne out by the story. It is admirably told, and worth more than one reading.

In all the stories that have anything whatever to do with the dealing of the white man with the Indian there is a tragic end, from which one may deduct the moral that discretion is the only valor which the former may indulge in in this sparsely inhabited country. The various aspects of the life presented are not pleasing, but they are true and interesting, both in their nature and in the manner in which they are given.

A Story Unduly Long.

"Valencia's Garden." By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. McClure, Phillips & Co.

It is regrettable that so engaging a writer as Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield should spoil her stories by the interminable lengths to which she draws them out. It was this that rendered commonplace a good story in "The Archbishop and the Lady," and it affects in the same way a still better one in "Valencia's Garden." It is bright, fresh, and piquant, and Valencia is adorable, but there is the hideous Mme. Malafré tainting everything with her unclean personality, and the sneaking little Marquis, who is forever seeking to do Valencia harm, and the author seems powerless to get rid of them. If she could have managed it on page 200 instead of 300 the story would have been vastly improved and one would not have so much minded her melodramatic way of doing it.

Valencia's garden is a nook of the grounds surrounding an old French château, and Valencia herself is the 17-year-old wife of the decrepit old Count, master of the place. This garden is the scene of all the girl's troubles, the greatest of which is her scanty wardrobe, until the Hon. William Hamptdon turns up with a legacy, left Valencia by her father. After this she is happy for a while. She has gowns and hats, and gloves and rings from Paris, but because she does not choose to tell how she comes by them, and every one knows how poor the Count is, her life is made a burden to her by Mme. Malafré, who poisons the Count's mind against his young wife and makes everybody miserable. Those who wade through the plots and designings of the wicked old woman and those of the wicked young Marquis will arrive at a satisfactory ending, but more likely than not the interest will be spent by that time.

Humanity's Greatest Fault.

"The Supreme Crime." By Dorothy Gerard.

Dorothy Gerard has arrived at the logical conclusion that if, as St. Paul said, the greatest of graces is charity, the greatest of faults is the lack of it, and, accordingly, she has written a book called "The Supreme Crime" to prove it. Her characters she finds among the Russian clergy, a priest and his family, and a young man who is suitor for the hand of the priest's eldest daughter, being the personages chosen. The holy man, having faith in the young aspirant, who is by profession a school teacher, offers to educate him for the priesthood instead of giving his daughter a dowry. This is agreeable to the suitor, and when his years of study are accomplished and he comes for his bride he finds that it is the younger sister that occupies his heart. The jovial parent, careless as to which one he takes so long as he takes one, forthwith makes ready for the marriage, and all goes well until the morning of the wedding day, when the bride-elect is found dead in her bed. After a suitable length of time the quondam sweetheart is led to the altar by the young priest, and everything seems to be settled and running smoothly when a whisper reaches him that through jealousy his wife had poisoned her younger sister. Trouble then begins for the poor wife, and her persecution is so terrible that she takes refuge in suicide, and just too late, it is proven that she is innocent. This is the story. It is extremely melodramatic, and is told with good intentions, albeit stupidity.

Astrology and Its "Mysteries."

"Were You Born Under a Lucky Star?" By A. Alpheus. The Henneberry Co.

There will probably never come a time when the human family is not busily engaged in verifying the late Phineas T. Barnum's axiom concerning the fondness for being humbugged. And the class which likes it most is neither the best nor the least developed intellectually, one having too much sense to submit to mere quackery, the other having a little knowledge sufficiently well-assimilated to shield them against harm. It is, therefore, to the great middle class, the intellectual bourgeoisie, that such a book as "Were You Born Under a Lucky Star?" makes its appeal. It is, of course, inconceivable that the position of the planets and things at birth should influence anybody or anything. Somewhere in the world there was a person, perhaps more than one, born under precisely the same aspects as the first Napoleon. He should have done the same things. But in the pseudo-sciences like astrology there are always explanations, rules with numerous exceptions, enabling the expert to interpret any complicated actuality by not less than two absolutely contradictory and irreconcilable suppositions. It is a sign in the author's favor that he is ashamed to set his own name to such a book, but shields himself behind the palpably false name of "A. Alpheus."

Maurus Jokai Retold.

"The Christian in Hungarian Romance." By John Tretwell. James H. West company.

The author of "The Christian in Hungarian Romance" has condensed Maurus Jokai's masterpiece of 700 pages in order to give the American public an idea of the religious convictions of the famous novelist and to present the significant incidents of a story which is laid in the midst of corrupt Rome, "the vampire city," in Vienna, and in the regions of purer thought among the Unitarians of Hungary. Even retold, the dramatic features of the story are not diminished. The troublous times of 1848 are brought vividly to the reader; the adventures of the Unitarian, Manasseh Adorjan, and Blanca, the victim of papal power and political intrigue, are full of interest, enough in fact, to warrant a complete translation of "There Is a God," Jokai's title for the story.

Not Immortal, but "Immortable."

"The Evolution of Immortality." By Dr. S. D. McConnell. The Macmillan company.

Dr. S. D. McConnell, the well-known Episcopal clergyman of New York, has a way of speaking out his mind freely and frankly. His new book, on "The Evolution of Immortality," is a discussion of the theory that—to use his own term—man is not naturally immortal, but "immortable."

The supreme dread of man is the dread of ceasing to be. Whether at what we call death man ceases to be depends, the author believes, on the kind of life, the spiritual life, man has chosen to live. It is Jesus Christ who alone has "brought life and immortality to light." When Jesus in the gospels and when the apostles speak of the "life eternal," with the alternative of "death," they mean exactly what they seem to mean. The expressions in the New Testament, which seem to assert and confirm this view, are forcibly set forth by Dr. McConnell. Those statements, however, some of which are quite explicit, and which have commonly been taken as implying a view different from that which the author holds, seem to be somewhat carefully passed over. Much of the scientific and historical discussion contained in the book will, however, be found to have its own special and deep interest for the reader.

Bobolink.

Daisies, clover, buttercup,
Red-top, trefoil, meadow sweet,
Ecstatic wing, soaring up,
Then gliding down to grassy seat.

Sunshine, laughter, mad desires,
May day, June day, lucid skies,
All reckless things that love inspires,
The gladdest bird that sings and flies.

Meadows, orchards, bending sprays,
Rushes, lilies, billowy wheat,
Song and frolic fill his days,
A feathered rondeau all complete.

Pink bloom, gold bloom, fleabane white,
Dew drop, rain drop, cooling shade,
Bubbling throat and hovering flight,
And jubilant heart as e'er was made.
—John Burroughs, in June McClure's.

PARADE CLASH DUE TO ERROR.

Army Officers and General Fitz-Simons Deny That Any Ill-Feeling Exists.

The unpleasant episode that marred the Decoration day parade has been laughed away by the regular army officers and by General Fitz-Simons, who caused the trouble. Apologies will not be asked, and all concerned are willing to acknowledge that possibly they might have been in the wrong.

"I did not know the men were regulars or representatives of General Otis," said General Fitz-Simons yesterday. "The Governor was not in his place in the line, and asked me to see that it was left open for him. I found that the place set aside for him was occupied. I thought the men were officers in General Smith's command, and perhaps I used more vehemence than I should have done. It was a misunderstanding and not a quarrel between State and regular troops."

"No quarrel can be stirred up between the State and regular troops," said General Otis of the Department of the Lakes, "for my men have stated the case to me and I can see no cause for any action. General Fitz-Simons did not understand who my men were, and that is all there is to it. It was a natural mistake and that is all. So far as I am concerned the incident is closed."

TWO MEDICAL SOCIETIES SUED.

Damages for $25,000 and $10,000 Asked—Plaintiffs Represented by "Dr." Dowie's Attorney.

Damage suits against two medical institutions were begun in the Superior Court yesterday. Both suits were filed by the legal guardian of the rights of Dowie's Zion Hospital, Samuel W. Packard.

Mrs. Nannie Rogers of Jamestown, Pa., sues the Deaconess Institution of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Church for $25,000 damages. She alleges that after an operation was performed upon her at Augustana Hospital blood poisoning set in, which necessitated a second operation, leaving her a permanent invalid.

Henry J. Van Keuren, in behalf of his son, sues the Chicago College of Dental Surgery for $10,000 damages. Mr. Van Keuren, who lives in Harlem, alleges that he took his son to the college to have several "milk" teeth extracted and that the student who did the extracting pulled several "second growth" teeth, and since that time the boy's mouth has been in bad condition.

Physicians at the defendant institutions deny there is any real basis to the charges made.

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"German Criticism," by Richard M. Meyer.
"The Declaration of Rights of 1789," by André Lebon.
"The Principles of Modern Dietetics," by Carl von Noorden.
"Railway Alliance and Trade Districts," by Charles H. Hull.
"The Literature of Expansion," Charles A. Conant.
"Two Works on Decorative Art," by Russell Sturgis.

Arena.

"Imperialism," by the Hon. Samuel C. Parks, A. M.
"The National Social and Political Conference," by Elitweed Pomeroy, A. M.
"Christian Science: 1. Its Relation to Some Present-Day Religious Problems," by John B. Willis, A. M. 2. "Its Premise and Conclusions," by Alfred Farlow.
"W. T. Stead," by B. O. Flower.
"England's Crime in South Africa," by William T. Stead.
"The Servant Question in Social Evolution," by Anne L. Vrooman.

World's Work.

"Teaching Farmers at Home," by John Craig.
"The Wonderful Northwest," by H. A. Stanley.
"Municipal Ownership," by John Martin.
"The Education of Preachers," by S. D. McConnell.
"Sir Hiram Maxim," Chalmers Roberts.
"The Negro as He Really Is," by W. E. Burghardt DuBois.
"The Ideal Schoolhouse," by William H. Burnham.
"The Growth of Wealth," by Charles A. Conant.
"A Magnificent Home of Learning," by Victor Henderson.
"A Day's Work of a Traveling-Man," by Arthur Goodrich.

"New" Lippincott.

"Four-Leaved Clover," by Maxwell Gray.
"A Great Midsummer Fair," by Francis J. Ziegler.
"Oppressing the Oppressor," by Cy Warman.
"An Enemy to the Throne," by Clarence L. Cullen.
"Population and the Isthmian Canal," by Professor Lewis M. Haupt.
"Her Maiden Name," by Caroline Lockhart (Susette).
"Rah, Rah, Rah, Murray," by Burton Egbert Stevenson.

Modern Culture.

"Some Notable Paintings at the Pan-American," by Grace Wickham Curran.
"Chillicothe, the Cradle of a Commonwealth," II., by Jane W. Guthrie.
"With Bicycle and Camera on the Ohio Canal," by H. M. Albaugh.
"The Literary Address," by Hamilton Wright Mabie.
"Musical Memories of Imperial Paris," by Sig. H. B. Fabiani.
"The Squire," II., by Florence Estelle Little.

Outing.

"Theodore Roosevelt: The Sportsman and the Man," by Owen Wister.
"Tracking Buffalos in Africa," by F. R. N. Findlay.
"The Camera Hunter," by Frank M. Chapman.
"Athletic Giants of the Past," by James S. Mitchell.
"The Care of a Dog," by Adele W. Lee.
"On an Old Coaching Road," by Walter Hale.
"The English Turf," by W. H. Rowe.
"Swamp Notes," by H. W. Morrow.
"The Ascent of the Grand Teton," by W. O. Owen.
"A New Era in American Lawn-Tennis," by J. Parmly Paret.
"The Nomenclature of the Automobile," by Robert Bruce.

ENGINEER TO RULE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BY VICTOR C. ALDERSON.

Dean of Armour Institute of Technology.

THE twentieth century will be preeminently the age of the engineer—the man of applied science. It will be permeated by the scientific spirit. Historically speaking, this scientific spirit has long been in the minds of men; but only within the small reach of the latter part of the nineteenth century has it filtered through to the masses, influenced their daily life, and become an important factor in the industrial world. To realize what inventiveness and ingenuity—the precursors of the scientific spirit—have done, note that in 1819 the cost of ruling 100 reams of paper by hand was $400; the same work can be done now by machinery at a cost of 85 cents. The watch that in 1802 cost $65.41 made by hand can now be made by machinery for $1.10. To print 100 rolls of wall paper by hand would cost $42, but with the aid of machinery it would cost only 13 cents.

The next twenty-five years will show still more marvelous improvements, for the work of the engineer has just begun. Wherever new lands are to be opened, bridges built, railroads constructed, water or sewerage systems installed, there the civil engineer will be needed. Wherever in the broad field of industrial activity new machinery is to be devised, more economical power plants constructed, cheapened processes of manufacture invented, or new applications of electricity suggested, there the mechanical engineer, the chemical engineer, or the electrical engineer will find his special field of activity.

"It is pertinent to ask, then, what kind of a man will the twentieth century engineer be? In the first place he will be a cultured man. "By culture I mean," said Charles Dudley Warner, "that fine product of opportunity and scholarship which is to mere knowledge what manners are to the gentleman." In the future this culture will not come from a study of the classics, but from a familiarity with the best literature in the modern languages. While the education of the engineer must come largely from the shop and the laboratory, yet no error can be greater than to suppose that he can divorce himself from books. Herein are the records of those experimenters who, perchance, have tried and failed; likewise the stories of successes; from both the engineer may learn much. Engineering literature in books, in the technical press, in the publications of technical colleges, and in the proceedings of engineering societies is growing apace. As neither the lawyer, the doctor, nor the minister can succeed without a well selected library, still less can the engineer hope to succeed without the aid of the published records of other members of his profession.

The man who would pretend to succeed without the aid of books is the so-called practical, the rule of thumb man. But he is rapidly passing away and his place is being taken by the technically trained man—the one who has learned from the shop, the laboratory, the book, the fundamental principles of science and their applications. The industrial ruler of the twentieth century will be the engineering specialist, who will add to sound general scholarship and broad scientific training a highly specialized knowledge in some chosen field of work. He will be a practical idealist. He will be so trained that he can correctly use his constructive imagination, common reason, accurately and clearly, and through printed records can make use of the work of his predecessors.

In the realm of mathematics his training will be most rigid and exact. He will cut loose from the idealistic, academic mathematics, as the student of higher literature will cut loose from mere grammars. His mathematics must run down through his fingers, as it were. Mere juggling with symbols will be useless to him. He must regard his mathematics as one of his tools, as a means to an end, or as a language in which to express his thoughts. The future engineer may be successful if his training has included a great deal less amount of shop practice, with perhaps indifferent laboratory instruction and a meager equipment, but no engineer can be broadly successful and thoroughly competent without a deep and exhaustive theoretical treatment of engineering subjects. This does away with the common opinion that literature and books are not essential to the engineer's success, for the next quarter of a century will see the engineering profession rise to the dignity of the older professions. It behooves the young engineer, then, to recognize this tendency and to do his part towards raising the standard of his chosen profession.

The relations which the engineer will bear to the great political and industrial changes are many and important. The coming era of industrial regeneration will be the result of a more accurate knowledge of science and a closer application of its principles; the engineer will be the missionary. The mechanic, the trained artisan, and the technical man, not the farmer, will be the pioneer. The warfare of the future will be industrial and political, rather than military. Already do we see the signs. The barbarous idea of depleting conquered lands or dependent colonies for the benefit of the conquering nation is yielding to the more civilized idea of internal improvements, with material advantage to both parties. Because Spain clung to the barbarous idea, refusing to advance with the age of science, she is no longer a factor in Western civilization. The world will become an industrial battlefield. The diplomat will become more and more a high-grade commercial agent; the military leader will be a preserver of law and order, rather than a destroyer of life and property; and the engineer will be their chief executive in adapting the forces of nature to the convenience of man. The great change in economic and industrial life of the twentieth century will be the work of the engineer.

The conditions which beset him will be exacting beyond anything we now anticipate. The importance of a strong foundation in scientific principles cannot be overestimated, for scientific principles are only the laws of nature. These principles cannot be learned readily after a man has begun his life work. Life's whole energy will then be devoted to applying these principles correctly, not in acquiring them laboriously. It will be a prime necessity for the technical college of the future to lay these foundations broad and deep. It will be regarded as a weakness for a college to teach its students only the knacks of the profession, only just enough to be an ordinary draftsman, a tolerable surveyor, or first-class linesman.

The technical graduate of the twentieth century will be marked by certain characteristics which are too rarely found in men trained in the colleges of literature and arts. Among these are directness of purpose, intellectual accuracy, and clear thinking. The student of science and technology is trained in the realm of realities, where to commit error, to act without purpose, or to think vaguely are seen at once to be fruitful of harm. Economic and industrial needs will bring education from the cloistered lecture-room into the open air of the laboratory. Technical education will have a practical, helpful bearing upon the problems of life. No longer will the seclusion of the scholar be a mark of honor. Education will be found at the bench, by the forge, in the shop, the laboratory, and the drafting-room, as well as in the library. The lesson to be taught will be how to apply scientific ideas to the solution of problems actually arising in the struggle to bring the forces of nature under the sway of man.

The tendency at the present time—one which will become more pronounced as the years go by—is towards a broader and more varied extension of the work of the engineer. Just as nature knows no such thing as classification—this being superimposed by the intellect of man—so nature, in yielding to the efforts of man to subjugate her, draws no lines of demarcation between mechanical, electrical, civil, or chemical engineering. These are only division lines drawn to aid the young man in selecting the field in which he may make himself most proficient. But, when he enters upon his struggle, he may, and probably will, need a knowledge of each of these departments. Consequently the undergraduate work of the technical college of the future will be broad and diversified. Not until the years of post-graduate study, or during busy professional life, will the pursuit of a specialty be begun.

As technical education develops questions of far reaching importance must be settled. Probably the most important will be the decision as to what kind of man shall guide the technical college. In law, medical, and theological schools the lawyer, the doctor, and the minister, respectively, hold first place and have much to say both in the actual training and in the management of the schools. Prominent members of the profession direct the destinies of the schools. To a much less extent do practicing engineers influence the technical schools.

This condition is due to the fact that engineering schools are at present less professional in character than either the law, the medical, or the theological school. Most of them include cultural subjects in their curricula; they have been organized, in many places, in connection with State universities and have been subordinated to the general university plan. Frequently their development has been retarded by the conservative, if not baneful, influence of other departments. In only a few instances have the engineering colleges been granted the privilege of growing in fertile soil, adapting themselves to their own appropriate environment and producing such fruit as they were most capable of growing.

The engineering college represents that form of scientific education most suitable to the exacting demands of advancing civilization. The particular form of education which it gives through shop and laboratory practice; through practical tests, through acquaintance with the needs of industry, must not and will not be retarded by the classic heirlooms of the literary college. The engineering college must fill its own niche and work out its own salvation. Technical education is an educational and not an engineering problem.

The technical college in which the future engineer is to be trained has several important characteristics to maintain. First, to educate scientifically and technically those who shall lead the march of the coming civilization in industrial lines; second, to educate the public to a true sense of the value of applying scientific principles to industrial processes; third, as the university has for one of its functions the extension of human knowledge in any and all lines, so the technical colleges will recognize that the investigation of questions relating to applied science is within its own sphere of usefulness. Probably no investigation today would be more fruitful of good results to the engineering profession and to the public at large than the systematic study and thorough test of materials of construction. Such an investigation done on a large scale, on specimens of full building size, in a scientific manner, would save millions of dollars and put the science of construction on a scientific and economic basis. While the university can have no questions about the usefulness of the information gathered within its walls, the technical college must make its investigations in fields that are distinctly useful.

The most significant tendency which an observer of educational progress sees today is that of speculation. The time is fast approaching when it will be recognized that merely a general education, whether on classical or scientific lines, is not alone a suitable preparation for life. Not that culture is less desirable than formerly, rather it is more desirable, but above this general substructure must be placed a technical education which will give that special application to some calling which the coming age will demand. Colleges which devote their attention solely to general cultural training will become of less importance. The institutions now known by various titles as technical colleges, institutes of technology, and polytechnic institutes, are the colleges of the twentieth century which will do most for their students, which will be in closest touch with the needs of civilization, which will provide at once the most cultural, the most rational, and the most scientific instruction. These institutions, by whatsoever name designated, will be the important colleges of the future, because they will give that perfect unity of thought and action, that harmony of theory and practice, which the educational needs of the future demand.

Already we have universities for pure science; there will be universities for applied science. Already do we see the greatest of them all slowly taking shape, thanks to the magnificence of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. This new school of technology, the endowment of which will be $30,000,000 or more, will enter, in a broad way and on liberal scale, the field of technical education. It is an omen of good that such a school can begin its work at the opening of the century, for the great need of the century in education will be on technical lines, and the natural product will be the professional engineer. The twentieth century will belong to him.

VICTOR C. ALDERSON.

SHELDON'S IDEAL BROKEN BY MAID.

**Girl Tries to Enact Part of Barbara in

NO RAINS IN NORTHWEST.

DROUGHT CAUSES CONTINUED ADVANCE IN WHEAT.

Market Strong, with Evidences of More General Public Interest, Although Trade Authorities Belittle the Actual Damage to the Plant So Far Sustained — Private Reports More Lurid—Condition in Southwest Deteriorating.

While rains in North Dakota would undoubtedly alter the sentiments of numerous recent buyers of wheat there were indications yesterday that a bull market was under way, with the drought in the Northwest the leading but not the only bull motive. Private reports of deterioration in Illinois and the Southwest from insect damage have induced considerable buying by a coterie of traders who are rather dissatisfied than otherwise with the help they are getting from spring wheat conditions, fearing the effect of the rains which may come at any time. But the showy buying was on the drought, the forecast of continued fair weather for today, and sundry private complaints of damage, already occasioned in North Dakota. A high barometer east of the Rockies was made the basis of a theory that no rain could be expected in some days. There was renewed buying for the Northwest, most of the local professionals took that side, and there was an increased commission demand from which it was argued that the public was becoming more interested in the situation. September was the strongest future, selling up to 72⅞c and closing at 72⅝c, a gain of 1⅛c for the day. July reached 74⅛c, but lost ⅛-⅝c, closing with a gain of ⅝c, and a premium over September reduced to 1⅝-⅞c. May ended at 74⅝c, a gain of ⅝c. Reports of rain in Huron, where it was not greatly needed, caused some flurry in the minds of holders, but no marked reaction, and the close was strong. Selling of July by Armour and other elevator interests and by Phillips brokers towards the close retarded the advance, but all offerings seemed to be well absorbed.

July wheat range.

Views of Crop Experts.

Leading trade authorities, while recognizing the possibilities of danger in the Northwest, were disposed to take the stand that it was too early for much alarm. The Northwestern Miller reported "prospects favorable in the Northwest, save in the northern part of North Dakota, where rain is needed." Snow reported: "Rain is needed in North Dakota, but no damage yet except in sandy soil in unimportant western districts. Red River Valley can go yet ten days without serious damage. Plenty of subsoil moisture this year will prevent a repetition of last year's experience. South Dakota and Minnesota have generally sufficient moisture."

The Cincinnati Price Current was quite as hopeful, averring: "Spring wheat is in more uniformly good condition than usual. Plant is vigorous and healthy and well rooted. Rain would be welcome, especially in North Dakota, but it is not suffering for it."

There was some buying on the Broomhall estimate that the importing countries of Europe would need 240,000,000 bu of American wheat next season. Primary receipts were liberal. Clearances fair at 586,496 bu wheat and flour. Cash business was dull, and only 64,000 bu reported taken for export at the seaboard. Liverpool, after opening ¼d off, closed ¼d higher on better spot and cargo demand.

Corn Dull but Firm.

There was an uneventful market in corn, the trade rather light, but of the same general character as for several days past, buying of July by interests which were bearish during the May deal and selling by Phillips' brokers. Operations were largely of a scalping nature, however. The strength of wheat was a sustaining factor early, but an unexpectedly large estimate for today's arrivals, 1,065 cars, caused some decline at the close. Some selling by receivers gave point to the claim of better country acceptances. At the close May was unchanged, July ¼c higher, and September 1-16c higher. There was not much cash demand to offset the large arrivals expected, only 50,000 bu sold here and 96,000 bu at the seaboard. Trade authorities reported the growth of the new crop slow, with rain needed in important districts, and there were private reports from sections of Illinois and Indiana that the plant was turning yellow. Argentine shipments were heavy, 1,160,000 bu, compared with 288,000 bu a year ago.

Plenty of Oats for "Shorts."

All oats futures except September closed lower than on Wednesday, the deferred future showing an advance of ⅛@¼c. The big break of the day was in the May delivery, which dropped from 31¼c to 27¾c. A spectacular termination of the May "squeeze" was expected to be made by the shorts, but the price was not bid up because "the goods" were here, to be delivered. These receipts were 366 cars, of which 140 cars were contract. Sufficient came out of private hoards to make about 500,000 bu of contract oats on the market. This kind of a showing relieved the strain and reduced the pit demand to a minimum, only one big short coming in. He required only 250,000 bu. All the deliveries of cash oats, 500,000 bu, were to Phillips. There was a good trade in futures on general range of ⅛@⅛c, July moving more than September. Crop reports continued to favor the bull side.

Moderate Trade in Provisions.

Provisions showed a generally easier tendency and slight losses all around as compared with Wednesday. There was a moderate demand for lard on the part of the Anglo-American, and at times Armour brokers appeared to be on the selling side of ribs, but trade, even as a whole, was not broad. Liverpool was irregular, being 6d higher on some grades of bacon, unchanged on hams, and 3d higher on lard. Hog receipts were 22,000, with the market about steady. All Western packing points had 77,500, as compared with 67,500 the previous week and 79,800 the corresponding week a year ago. Shipments of cut meats were only moderate at 2,327,000 lbs, against 5,858,000 lbs a year ago, and of lard 2,432,000 lbs, compared with 2,001,000 lbs the previous year.

Rye was steady and a trifle more active at about former quotations. May sold at 52½c, July was 51¼c bid with sellers at 52c, and September 51c bid. No. 2 free on board sold at 55½c and No. 3 in store at 45@49c, according to grade. Inspection was 5 cars, with 1 car out of unlicensed house.

In barley the conditions were dull and subject to no particular change or feature. Receipts were 4 cars. Screenings sold at 38@39c, low grade at 45c, and good at 50c. A nominal outside was slightly over. Sales of September timothy were made at $3.45.

Only a small business was done in flaxseed, in which market prices were a little lower for seed and about unchanged on deferred deliveries. October was entirely unchanged at $1.35 bid. September was 1c off at $1.33 bid. May sold at $1.70, 3c lower. Spot seed was 2c off, with sales at $1.70. Receipts were 7 cars; no shipments.

Figures for the Day.

Futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Closed Wednesday.	High.	Low.	Closed yesterday.	Closed June 1, 1900.
May	74	75¼	74⅜	74⅝	66½
July	73⅝-¾	74⅞	74	74⅞-⅞	68⅛
Sept	71⅞	72⅝	72⅛	72⅝	68⅛

CORN.

May	43⅝	43⅝	44⅜	43⅝	37½
July	44⅜	44⅜-⅝	44⅜	44½	37½
Sept	44½	44⅝	44½	44½	37⅝

OATS.

May	30⅝	31¼	27⅝	28	21½
July	28⅝-½	28⅝	26⅞	28⅝-½	21½
Sept	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26½-⅝	20⅝

MESS PORK.

May	14.67½	14.70	14.65	14.65	11.05
July	14.67½	14.72½	14.65	14.65	11.05
Sept	14.72½	14.77½	14.72½	14.72½	11.07½

LARD.

May	8.22½	8.22½	8.17½	8.17½	
July	8.20	8.22½	8.15	8.15	6.72½
Sept	8.22½	8.25	8.17½	8.17½	6.67½

SHORT RIBS.

May	7.90	7.90	7.87½-.90	7.87½-.90	
July	7.90	7.90	7.87½	7.87½-.90	6.42½
Sept	7.87½	7.90	7.85-7½	7.85-7½	6.42½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	3	80	16	99
Spring wheat	122	326	34	482
Corn	123	406	50	584
Oats	140	125	101	366
Rye	1	4	...	5
Barley	...	1	3	4
Totals	273	573	177	1,023

Inspected out: 7,000 bu winter and 263,000 bu spring wheat, 142,000 bu corn, 46,000 bu oats. From unlicensed houses: 9 cars and 30,000 bu winter wheat, 3 cars and 53,000 bu spring wheat, 114 cars and 245,000 bu corn (35 cars contract), 191 cars and 22,000 bu oats, 1 car rye.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last eighteen hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Flour, brls	10,985	29,955	14,327	19,522
Wheat, bu	42,100	39,200	214,211	15,555
Corn, bu	463,220	361,141	640,465	948,116
Oats, bu	293,900	1,060,500	183,922	429,415
Rye, bu	900	12,500	...	7,149
Barley, bu	8,100	47,555	5,786	5,559
T. seed, lbs	31,600	45,200	...	47,675
C. seed, lbs	2,400	2,590	...	...
O. seed, lbs	1,070	6,970	28,355	75,668
F. seed, bu	15,100	3,000	10,202	...
C. meats, lbs	1,100,941	1,592,028	2,327,373	5,858,734
Can. mt's, c.s.	...	...	5,215	5,041
D. beef, lbs	498,327	1,053,616	2,865,401	8,002,583
Beef, tcs	5	...	11	14
Beef, pcls	9	...	...	203
Pork, brls	11	...	598	2,227
Lard, lbs	279,000	757,061	2,432,003	2,001,289

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western points.	Receipts, bu— Wheat.	Receipts, bu— Corn.	Shipments, bu— Wheat.	Shipments, bu— Corn.
Chicago	69,100	463,820	214,211	642,465
Milwaukee	55,500	27,000	710	900
Minneapolis	462,480	41,080	80,710	300
Duluth	39,349	...	161,772	5,714
St. Louis	58,000	175,000	41,000	52,000
Toledo	4,850	48,010	2,800	18,000
Detroit	1,901	2,901	2,800	...
Kansas City	143,200	83,000	132,300	24,750
Peoria	3,900	54,000	2,800	18,000
Totals	838,280	842,810	639,570	765,689
Seaboard— New York	130,500	167,000	191,529	160,344
Boston	59,750	40,734	62,383	28,714
Philadelphia	5,454	56,955	24,850	24,673
Baltimore	113,284	125,429	96,000	11,856
New Orleans	26,000	1,000	40,000	25,714
Galveston	17,850	...	...	...
Newp't News	...	...	...	35,000
Totals	352,518	394,121	346,762	273,295
Grand total	1,241,098	1,236,931	1,086,332	1,038,984
Same days, 1900	2,137,068	2,337,167	1,387,634	2,875,750

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Dull, steady, and unchanged. Standard patents, $4.10@4.20; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft, $3.50@3.60; winter Southern patents, $3.60@3.80; white rye, brls, $2.80@2.95; dark, $2.70@2.75.

WINTER WHEAT—In only moderate demand and moderately offered. Sales on track and free on board: No. 3 red, 73½@74¼c; No. 4 hard, 72⅝@73¼c; No. 3 hard, 73¾@74¾c; No. 3 white, 73½c; No. 4 red, 68c. Billed through: No. 3 hard, 74½c; mixed wheat, on track, No. 3, 72⅝c. Free on board: No. 3, 72@72½c.

SPRING WHEAT—Quiet and firm at an advance of ⅛@¼c. Sales in store and to go: No. 1 Northern, 100,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 4, 67c. On track: No. 4, 72⅝c; No. 3, 72@72½c. Free on board: No grade, 55@60c; No. 4, 55@72⅝c; No. 3, 70@73½c. Billed through: No. 3, 71½c.

CORN—Firm at about unchanged prices. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 43⅝@44c; No. 2 yellow, 43¾@43½c; No. 2 white, 42⅝@43¾c; No. 3, 43¼@43⅝c; 50,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 43⅜@43½c; No. 3 white, 43⅜@43¼c. On track and free on board: No grade, 37½@39½c; No. 4, 42½@43c; No. 3, 43@43⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 43¼@45⅝c; No. 2, 43⅝@43½c; No. 2 yellow, 43⅝@44c; No. 3 white, 43⅝@43½c; No. 2 white, 43⅝@44c. Billed through: No. 4, 40½@41⅝c; No. 3, 41⅛@42½c; No. 3 yellow, 41½@42⅝c; No. 2, 41⅝@42½c; No. 2 yellow, 42⅝@42⅞c; No. 3 white, 41⅝@42¾c; No. 2 white, 42@42⅞c.

OATS—Weak and 2@2½c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 4, 28¼c; No. 4 white, 29@29¼c; No. 3, 28½@29c; No. 2, 28½@28⅝c. On track and free on board: No. 4, 27¾@28¼c; No. 4 white, 28½@29¼c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; No. 2 white, 29¾@30¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 27c; No. 4 white, 28@29c; No. 3, 28½c; No 3 white, 28¼@29¼c; No. 2, 27⅝@28½c.

RYE—Quiet. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 45@49c. Free on board: No. 2, 55@55½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and about unchanged. Cash lots mess pork, regular, $14.65@14.70; old, none on the market; lard, $8.17½@8.27½; short ribs, $7.80@8.00, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash pork brls, 77½@80c; oak, 80@82½c; lard tcs, 95@97½c.

HAY—Steady. Receipts 277 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.00@13.50; No. 1 timothy, $12.50; No. 2 timothy, $11.50; not graded timothy, $11.00; choice prairie, Kansas, $12.00@12.50; No. 1 prairie, $11.50@11.75; No. 2 prairie, State, $10.00; No. 4 prairie, State, $9.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 90 cars; corn, 1,065 cars; oats, 700 cars; hogs, 19,000.

The directors held a brief special meeting in the afternoon to pass on applications from provision houses to be made "regular." All received were favorably acted on. The lists, with the number of houses controlled, is as follows: Morris, 9; Armour, 12; Continental, 5; Boyd-Lunham, 2; Swift, 24; Anglo-American, 6; Union Stock-Yards Warehouse company, 5; Lipton, 3; a total of 65 houses, the same as the previous year.

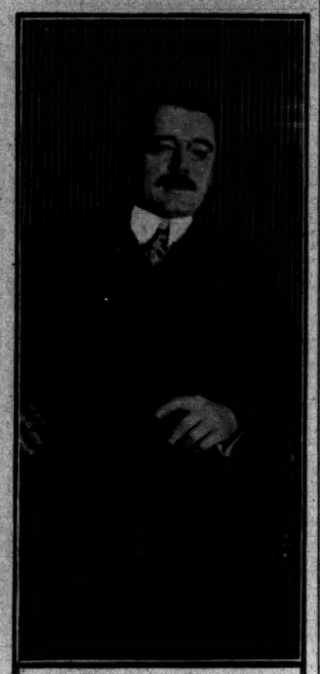
Kansas City Gives In.

The application of the Kansas City Board of Trade for the local quotations was received yesterday, and was especially gratifying to the directors in view of the offer of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce to pay the telegraph tolls of $200 a month if the Kansas City body would continue taking their quotations instead of the Chicago figures. The Kansas City institution showed a slow but doubtless firm conviction of the relative value of the quotations from the two exchanges by deciding to pay $200 a month for those made on the local board.

John Hill was asked as to the extent to which the Board of Trade was behind the prosecution of the bucket-shops. He said: "I have furnished about all the evidence and expect to see the cases through. I think we can secure convictions in all cases. As to what the evidence is, I cannot discuss it at this time."

Only .04 inch of rain fell in Bismarck, N. D., during the month of May, the smallest precipitation recorded in any one month since the Weather bureau station was established there, and small enough to draw closer speculative attention to the claims of damage to the spring wheat crop in that territory by drought.

SOON TO BE STOCK EXCHANGE PRESIDENT.



Reuben H. Donnelley

Reuben H. Donnelley, who will be elected President of the Chicago Stock Exchange on Monday, is a member of the firm of Knight, Donnelley & Co. Mr. Donnelley was nominated on the regular ticket for President, and his general popularity is shown by the fact that no opposition candidate was mentioned. Mr. Donnelley has served the exchange ably as member of the Governing committee for four years, as Vice President, and as a member of the committee which has prosecuted bucket shops.

Mr. Donnelley's partner in business is Newell C. Knight, who is giving his services to Evanston as Chief of Police. Their firm is one of the younger ones in La Salle street, but has been one of the most successful. The growth of their business compelled them to seek larger quarters recently in the Rookery.

Other members of Mr. Donnelley's family are widely known. His father, R. R. Donnelley, was one of the prominent businessmen of the city, and his brother, "Ben" Donnelley, was famous as a player on the Princeton football team.

Reuben H. Donnelley was born on Aug. 20, 1864, in Brantford, Ont., but when he was 6 months old his family moved to Chicago. He attended the old Chicago University, but did not graduate. His first business experience was in the office of the Chicago Directory company and as a canvasser getting names for the directory. In 1885 he was made superintendent of the Directory company, and two years later was advanced to the position of manager and secretary and treasurer. Six years ago he retired from the active management to engage in the brokerage business in his present partnership, but retained the office of secretary and treasurer and devotes part of his time to the company's interests. Mr. Donnelley is a member of the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chicago Stock Exchange, and the New York Coffee Exchange.

In his amusements Mr. Donnelley is fond of golf and has a country home at the Midlothian club. He also is a member of the Chicago, the Union League, the Chicago Athletic, and the Kenwood clubs.

Bradstreet's reports exports as follows:

	Wheat and flour, bu.	Corn, bu.
This week	4,139,000	2,067,000
Last week	4,796,000	2,205,000
Last year	4,538,000	3,882,000
Since July 1	194,015,000	165,547,000
Same time last year	184,000,000	189,878,000

WEAK MARKET FOR BERRIES.

Arrivals Rather More than the Requirements of the Trade—Values Maintained in Potatoes.

There were about twenty-five cars of strawberries on sale yesterday, these offerings being heavier than the trade could readily absorb. Prices, however, did not become much easier until late in the day, when the best of the trade was over. An anticipated break in potatoes was checked by higher receipts. Veal was firm.

Quotations on round lots follow:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	11¼c	Cheese, twins	9c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	11¼@12c	Cheese, fancy brick	9¼@10c
Checks	7c	Butter, creamery, extras	18¼c
Seconds	8c	Firsts	16@17c
Storage eggs	11¼@12½c	Seconds	14c
Cheese, Young Americas	10¼c	Dairies	14@16c
		Ladles	10@12c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	8@9c	Live turkeys, lb	8@9¼c
Do, dry picked	8½c	Chickens	8c
Do, roosters	6c	Do, spring, lb	21@22c
Iced turkeys	7@9c	Geese, doz	$5.00@6.00

VEAL.

50@60 lbs	6c	100@170 lbs	8½@9c
60@70 lbs	6½@7c	75@150 lbs	9@9c
85@100 lbs	7½@8c	150@200 lbs	8@8½c

FISH.

Black bass, lb	12½c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	1½@2c	Pike	5@6c
Perch	3@4c		

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$3.00@3.50	navels	$1.50@2.65
Apples, fancy	$4.00@5.00	Seedlings	$1.75@2.25
Lemons, Cal	$1.50@2.50	Strawberries, Tenn, 24-qt. cases	$1.25@1.60
Do, Messina	$3.00@4.00	Do, Illinois	$1.50@1.85
Bananas, bch	$1.25@1.50	Do, Indiana	$1.50@2.75
Pineapples, Cuban per 100	$5.00@12.00	Do, Mich	$1.50@1.75
Do, Florida, 24-30 crates	$3.00@3.50	Cherries, Cal., boxes, black	$1.00@1.50
Oranges, Cal.,		Peaches, Cal	$1.50@2.00

VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, Cal., doz	$1.00	Cauliflower, St. Louis, boxes, doz	$1.25@1.50
Asparagus, Mich., 24 bunches	$1.25@1.50	Lettuce, head, Ls., bris	$2.75
Ottawa, 2 doz	$1.00@1.75	Do, leaf, in cases	15@20c
Homegrown, doz	90@50c	Parsnips, brls	65@75c
Beans, navy, hand-picked	$1.90	Beets, new, brls, Ky	$2.00
Medium	$1.85	String beans, green, bu	$1.00@1.75
Celery, La., doz	15@25c	Green peas, Illinois, bu	$1.00@2.00
Florida, 3-6 doz crates	$1.00@1.75	Pieplant, Ill., 50-lb cases	25@40c
Cucumbers, Ill., doz	55@70c	Potatoes, Burbanks, bu	58@68c
Cabbage, new, crates	$2.00@3.00	Rurals	60@68c
Do, Mississippi, crates	$2.75@3.00	Peerless	58@61c
Carrots, new, brls	$3.00@3.50	Rebrons	57@60c
Radishes, La., brls	$1.00	Mixed	45@60c
Ill., bu box	40@60c	Kings	55@60c
Turnips, new, bu	90c@$1.00	Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bu	$1.25@1.50
Onions, Bermuda, boxes	$1.65	New potatoes, Triumphs	$3.00@4.00
Do, New Orleans, sacks	$1.00@1.25	Do, bu	40@50c
		Do, sacks	$1.00@1.75
		Tomatoes, Fla, 6 baskets	$1.75@2.50

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

Articles.	Receipts 1901.	Receipts 1900.	Shipments 1901.	Shipments 1900.
Apples, brls	66	...	110	198
Beans, bu	...	...	500	47,350
B. corn, lbs	55,100	600	631,404	113,880
Butter, lbs	214,154	1,069,963	552,400	13,563
Cheese, lbs	19,636	513,954	16,829	5,107
D. fruits, lbs	30,049	46,800	...	13
Eggs, pkgs	37,044	14,816	6,143	...
Hay, tons	169	600	...	...
Hides, lbs	215,490	427,840	174,816	358,470
Potatoes, bu	2,135	31,740	2,905	6,940
Poultry, lbs	13,240	32,020	2,160	3,605
Poultry, coops	...	101	...	...
Wool, lbs	493,061	424,020	116,228	583,362

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Leading Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Flour—Receipts, 20,804 brls; exports, 6,341 brls; more active and firmer with wheat.

Wheat—Receipts, 130,500 bu; exports, 101,529 bu; spot firm. No. 2 red, 83¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 81¼c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 85¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 91¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options were generally firm all day, advancing on bullish home crop news, outside buying, local covering and small Argentine shipments. July, 70 11-16@80⅝c, closed 80½c; September, 77 1-16@77⅞c, closed 77½c.

Corn—Receipts, 167,000 bu; exports, 160,344 bu; spot steady. No. 2, 50½c f. o. b. afloat. Option market was quiet but firm with wheat and on favorable crop reports, with covering a feature. Closed steady and ¼c net higher. July, 48¼@49 1-16c, closed 49c; September, 48⅜@49c, closed 49c.

Oats—Receipts, 217,400 bu; exports, 71,055 bu; spot quiet. No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 32½c; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed Western, 32@34c; track white, 32½@37c. Options dull and firm.

Eggs—Receipts, 16,880 pkgs; firm; Western, ungraded, 11½@12½c; Western, selected, 13@13½c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 9-32c; molasses sugar, 3½c; refined quiet; crushed, 6.05c; powdered, 5.65c; granulated, 5.55c.

Range of Cotton Prices.

Cotton—There was a surfeit of news upon which to base new ventures in cotton today, but the business done reflected contracting rather than broadening speculation. Taken as a whole, the market was steadier and scored slight net gains. But the day was unsatisfactory from a business standpoint and left longs and shorts still in doubt as to the near future. The opening was quiet and firm, with prices 3 points lower to 3 points higher. Liquidation of near months caused the decline; the far months were supported by a few commission houses and restless shorts. Following the call the market

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

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Pawtucket, Rhode Island 4's
Cleveland, Ohio, School 5's
La Crosse, Wisconsin, School 3½'s
Clinton, Iowa, School 4's
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin 3½'s
Geneva, Ohio 4's
Roseville, Illinois 4½'s
Canon City, Colorado, School 4's
Durango, Colorado 6's
Seattle, Washington, School 4½'s

CORPORATION—
*North Chicago City Railway Co. 4½'s
*North Chicago Street Railroad Co. 5's
*Commonwealth Electric Co. 5's
Central Union Telephone Co. 5's
Metropolitan Street Railway Co. (Kansas City) 5's
Michigan Telephone Co 5's
Minneapolis General Electric Co. 6's

*Listed on Chicago Stock Exchange.

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Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5's
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Illinois Central (Omaha Div.) 3's
Illinois Central (Louisville Div.) 3½'s
Illinois Central (Collateral Trust) 4's
Fitchburg 4's
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Our June circular is now ready for distribution. *Copies may be had on application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

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We control and offer a limited amount of this stock, which we regard as very much the safest and most promising investment of like character. We do not deem it desirable to exploit our reasons fully in this announcement, but invite correspondence or interviews with interested parties.
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WM. J. WATSON, Vice-President. EDWARD DICKINSON, Ass't Cashier.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT
OF
The Metropolitan National Bank
OF CHICAGO
From its Organization May 12, 1884, to May 11, 1901.

RESOURCES.

	May 12, 1884.	May 12, 1890.	May 12, 1896.	May 11, 1901.
Loans and Discounts	$ 960,702.96	$ 6,160,941.57	$ 8,540,469.35	$ 16,889,788.46
Stocks and Bonds	279,078.23	81,800.00	621,667.94	1,659,000.00
Due from Banks	176,714.51	843,452.60	1,174,212.56	3,184,060.12
Cash	402,201.17	2,418,543.09	4,724,972.79	5,704,658.96
	$ 1,918,696.87	$ 9,493,437.26	$ 15,161,292.53	$ 27,316,373.46

LIABILITIES.

	May 12, 1884.	May 12, 1890.	May 12, 1896.	May 11, 1901.
Capital	$ 313,250.00	$ 500,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00	$ 2,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	...	431,789.17	1,089,980.33	1,477,171.88
Circulation	...	45,000.00	1,175.00	840,000.00
Deposits	1,605,446.87	8,516,648.09	12,070,157.21	23,199,706.88
	$ 1,918,696.87	$ 9,493,437.26	$ 15,161,292.53	$ 27,316,373.46

NOTICE
Knight, Donnelley & Co.
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ISAAC N. PERRY, Vice President.
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS Cashier.
IRA P. BOWEN, Ass't Cashier.
BENJ. S. MAYER, Asst. Cashier.
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ALBERT J. EARLING. J. OGDEN ARMOUR.
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TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company, for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in the Rookery Building, at the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 12th day of June, 1901, at 11 o'clock a. m. The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business May 13, 1901, to the opening of business June 13, 1901.
T. J. HYMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company.
CHICAGO, Ill., April 18, 1901.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on the fifth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
W. G. PURDY, President.
GEO. W. CROSBY, Secretary.

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American Linseed Company
New York, May 20, 1901.
To the Stockholders of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY:
The Board of Directors are pleased to report to the stockholders that after mature consideration and deliberation a most desirable arrangement has been effected for an exchange of the stock of the AMERICAN LINSEED COMPANY for the stock of the UNION LEAD AND OIL COMPANY.
The capital stock of the Union

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1901.

Bathing Beach for the Levee.

J. W. Gossard, the merchant who has set about the purifying of the levee district, suggests that the first thing needed is a bathing beach, to be free to all. It is pointed out that several blocks of land immediately east of the levee district and along the lake shore might be fenced off from public view and a number of temporary bathhouses erected on them which would fill the want. Chicago has often been criticised for taking so little advantage of its magnificent water front for bathing purposes, and if it is possible to carry out Mr. Gossard's suggestion there is no question but that it would remove part of the reproach. During the summer, which arrives today, an opportunity to take frequent baths may mean the difference between sickness and health to thousands of people who are crowded into the levee district. The expense of putting up temporary bathing sheds need not be great. If the city is too poor to pay for them the money might be raised by private subscription. At any rate the plan deserves a trial. The fact that the free public baths are always overcrowded during the hot season is proof that further facilities are needed. With a great lake stretching from one end of the city to the other there should be some convenient place where people can get into the water without running the danger of being arrested. Heretofore too little attention has been paid to this subject.

Folly of Century Runs.

It is hard to see how even the greatest advocate of the bicycle can find anything to commend in the practice of holding century runs on every convenient holiday. The ability to ride a bicycle rapidly for a short distance may often be extremely valuable, and nothing can be more delightful than an easy spin along the pleasant country roads. But when a lot of men start out at 5 o'clock in the morning and race like mad fifty miles out into the country and back again the sport of bicycle riding degenerates to the same plane with the snake and torture dances of the Moqui Indians and other similar tests of endurance. The spectacle of the young man who won the century race of Thursday falling exhausted from his wheel as he crossed the line, while blood ran from his nose to mingle with the dirt which covered his face, should be enough to convince even enthusiasts of the folly of such unnecessary and foolish contests. Before a man attempts to ride a hundred miles at the top of his speed he should be long and carefully trained, and should be certain that he is in good physical condition. Even then it is at least doubtful whether the strain does not permanently injure the majority of people who subject themselves to it. But in these races, which are open to all, many men enter who are not fit to ride half of a hundred miles at anything like extreme speed. As a rule they fall by the wayside after exhausting their strength and make the best of their slow way home. Bicycle riding, and even bicycle racing, under proper conditions, is to be approved, but these free-for-all century runs should be stopped. They furnish amusement to an extremely small number of people and they serve no good purpose of any kind.

DILLON'S AND FORAKER'S VIEWS.

Eminent lawyers who were on the wrong side in the insular cases which the Supreme Court decided in favor of the government naturally do not approve of its findings. They still think they know the constitution better than the Judges who ruled against them. Nor have the lawyers not directly interested in these cases, who have been arguing during the last year that the views of the administration as to these constitutional questions were incorrect, come forward to say that they have changed their opinions on the subject. There are eminent lawyers who have not committed themselves on either side in the past who concur fully in the conclusions of the Supreme Court.

One of these is ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who is considered an authority on questions of constitutional law—a much higher authority than some of the gentlemen who pose as professional expounders of the constitution. He was asked whether he thought the Supreme Court was justified in deciding that the constitution does not "follow the flag," and in "recognizing the existence of colonies which belong to the United States and yet are not integral parts of it."

Judge Dillon replied that to a lawyer the expression "constitution following the flag" had no meaning. It is a metaphor, and as metaphors are a source of confusion in legal discussions good lawyers and Judges never use them. He looks on the majority opinion of the Supreme Court as "a sound and correct construction of the constitution and necessary to the full development of our national dealings. It is a construction in accordance with the spirit of nationality which was given to the constitution by Marshall."

The decision of the court, says Judge Dillon, does "in a sense" carry the constitution to the recently acquired islands. Congress cannot arbitrarily deprive one of their inhabitants of life, liberty, or property. At the same time Congress is given the power to establish in territory acquired as the result of military operations such governmental regulations and such a policy as seems to be required by the circumstances of the particular case, and to change these regulations when it is deemed expedient to do so.

Senator Foraker, who is a good lawyer, sententiously describes the decision of the court as "a complete vindication of the position held by the Republican party with respect to the power of Congress to legislate for Porto Rico and the Philippines, and settles it once and for all that the United States is the equal in sovereign power of any other independent government."

This is a statement of the case which men who know nothing of the niceties of constitutional interpretation will understand.

YATES SHOULD KEEP "HANDS OFF."

THE TRIBUNE does not care to go into the question whether it is or is not for the interest of Lincoln Park that Mr. Redleske should be reappointed Superintendent. It does not desire to discuss his merits or his demerits, his qualifications for the position, or his lack of such qualifications. Opinions as to his capacity seem to conflict. Some maintain that he is unquestionably the man for the place, and others that he is not. Perhaps it may be necessary in order to arrive at just conclusions to refer the matter to a "Master" to take testimony and make a final report.

Without assuming to pass judgment favorably or otherwise on Mr. Redleske's merits and claims THE TRIBUNE desires to say with much positiveness that if Governor Yates is contemplating the appointment of Mr. Redleske as Superintendent for Lincoln Park and of some other man as Superintendent of the West Side parks, he has it in mind to commit a highly improper act—an act unauthorized by the laws which vest in him neither directly nor by implication the authority to make such appointments.

The effect of such an invasion of the powers given by the law to Park Commissioners will be to make it impossible for the Governor to have as members of park boards gentlemen fit to serve. He cannot expect self-respecting men to submit to Gubernatorial interference or dictation in the discharge of their duties. Some of the men who have been named as possible Lincoln Park Commissioners are of such character and standing that they will not consent to serve if they are told that they are not to be free agents, but mere political proxies, and that if the Governor shall insist on the appointment of a particular man to the superintendency or to some minor office they have nothing to do but to register his decree. This is not the way South Park affairs are managed. The Judges select the commissioners, and the latter have a free hand in the selection of subordinates.

This was the invariable practice with all the park boards before Altgeld became Governor and began putting bad ideas in the heads of his successors by building up a Gubernatorial machine. The new, vicious practice is a reversal of old and good ways. It is contrary to good business custom. It violates common sense. No institution can be managed successfully when run in accordance with the notions imputed to the Governor.

The Mayor of Chicago appoints the members of the Library board. He does not appoint the Librarian. He appoints the members of the Board of Education. He does not arrogate to himself the appointment of the Superintendent. He has always claimed, and we believe claimed with truth, that he has kept his hands off after appointing a board, and that its members have been really responsible for all their acts. He has encouraged them to make good appointments. He has sustained them when they did. If they failed to make such appointments he has removed them.

If the Governor shall adopt the policy of appointing "superintendents" and "secretaries" and lesser officials of park boards he will be false to his own solemn promises and pledges, many times made in the newspapers and in public places, that he would appoint competent men as members of the park boards and would hold them responsible for the good government of the parks. Responsibility ceases where interference begins. What interference can be more objectionable, odious, and palpably insulting than that of taking from the members of a park board the appointment of their chief executive officers?

It is said that the Governor intends to appoint Mr. Walter Fieldhouse secretary of the West Park board and that he is seeking to thrust upon the State Board of Charities a man as secretary whom its members do not want. The law confers on that board the right to select its own secretary. The West Park board has the same right. To snatch those offices from the proper appointing power to make them subjects of Gubernatorial patronage is to transgress laws which the Governor has sworn to observe. Respect for law, for his pledges, for the credit of his administration, bids him keep his hands off. As regards Lincoln Park, let him appoint a board of high-minded citizens and allow them to pass on Mr. Redleske's claims and on the claims of all other candidates for subordinate positions.

MR. ECKELS ON TRACTION ISSUES.

THE TRIBUNE printed yesterday a statement from Mr. James H. Eckels in reference to the street railroad question in Chicago. From this statement it appears that the companies are willing to waive their alleged rights under the ninety-nine-year law if they can make an arrangement with the city satisfactory to themselves. It also appears that they are ready to give Chicagoans a quick, comfortable, and modern service provided their relations to the city can be settled in such a manner as they desire.

Mr. Eckels must be recognized as a fair-minded man, who has endeavored to state impartially the position of the companies, but the fact remains that the latter are willfully withholding from the people proper street car facilities which it is in their power to give now. The companies are doing this because they wish to induce the people, by the promise of acceptable service, to make special concessions to the traction interests.

It appears that if an extension is granted to them on terms satisfactory to themselves, though unfair to the people, they will be ready to give up the ninety-nine-year law, which amounts to nothing, and to give Chicago that good serivce which Washington, New York, and several other American cities have now. This is not a statement which Chicagoans will read with any lively sense of gratitude. They want now the good service to which they are entitled. They do not wish to buy it through the surrender of their rights.

If it is the desire of these traction companies to continue to do business here after 1903 they must agree to do more than give the people good service. They must agree to pay the city at least 10 per cent of their gross receipts. If the Illinois Central can pay 7 per cent they can pay 10. They must agree to bear the cost of lowering the tunnels, to use grooved rails, and perhaps to pave and water some or all of the streets they use. The companies cannot escape making these concessions by agreeing to lay the ghost of the ninety-nine-year law. These concessions will trouble the minds of the present "promoters" of the Union Traction company. The people have no warm sympathy for them. They bought their stock as a speculation. They bought it knowing that the original capital had been homeopathically treated—that it had been diluted and rediluted until nobody could tell what it was in the beginning. To claim that that stock, which has been watered so profusely, shall pay a fair dividend rate on its face value is asking too much. Chicagoans never will bind themselves to pay such dividends. This may be stated with all respect to Mr. Eckels as a good and public-spirited citizen.

THE SOARING OF THE EAGLES.

It will be recalled that Alice Stone Blackwell of Boston, the prominent suffragist leader, while in this city en route to the Minneapolis convention declared that henceforth the eagle is to be the emblem of the guild and not the hen, which only can scratch and cackle, or the nightingale, which can care only for its young and warble. The suffragists in convention assembled seem to have adopted the suggestion and are now soaring, and screaming in a frenzied manner as they soar.

If the opening day of the convention be any indication, the eagles will have a clamorous and exciting time. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who is an old war eagle, demands that the Bible be expurgated, that all parables which reflect upon the feminine ability or relation, the story of Eve's original sin in the apple business, and the odious reflections of Paul upon woman as "a weaker vessel" be weeded out. She has little use for the church and the canon law and less for the priesthood. All these are obstacles in the way of the advancement of woman. Miss Susan B. Anthony is of opinion that "it is through woman's ignorant subjection to the tyranny of man's appetites and passions that the life current of the race is corrupted" and that the redemption of the race must come through her emancipation. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the association, in addition to all these obstacles finds that militarism, immorality, and "inertia in the growth of democracy," "due to the rapid enfranchisement of negroes, Indians, and foreigners," stand in the way of woman's enfranchisement.

Considering, according to these authorities, that the church, the Bible, the priesthood, society, and the government besides man's appetites and passions all stand in the way of woman's advancement, it must be conceded that she is striding forward at an extraordinary pace. If she can keep up this pace against these tremendous obstacles and without voting she should be satisfied. If these obstacles were removed and suffrage were secured man would speedily be left out of sight, groping about in the ruins of the domestic system. Never before have women had such unlimited opportunities and never before such freedom to improve them. In this wild agitation for the ballot the leaders of the suffragists overlook the rapid amelioration of woman's conditions and her astonishing progress in all directions. Perhaps, also, they are not aware that the hens and the nightingales are doing more to promote this progress than the eagles.

THE PHILIPPINE CUSTOMS MUDDLE.

The Supreme Court has disposed of the Porto Rican question. It has left the Philippine question in a muddle. It may be that the Judges were unable to agree on a decision in the case before them involving the legality of duties on imports from the Philippines. If they were able to agree it is a misfortune that they did not delay their adjournment for a day or two to make known their conclusions.

For two reasons it is impossible to infer from the Porto Rican cases what the court will decide ultimately as regards the Philippines. One of them is that the Foraker law for the government of Porto Rico contains specific tariff legislation. The validity of this legislation has been upheld. If Congress had passed or were now to pass a similar law for the Philippines there would be no question of the power to collect duties on imports from the islands. Congress has gone no further, however, than to adopt the Spooner amendment to the army appropriation bill which vests in the persons appointed by the President legislative, military, and judicial power in the islands.

It is true, as Senator Harris of Kansas says, that "it is a question as to whether the President can be clothed legally with certain authority relating to the imposition and collection of tariff taxes." It is a question whether under the Spooner law he can prescribe what duties, if any, shall be paid at an American port on imports from the Philippines, even though authorized to decide what duties may be collected at Manila on imports from this or some other country. The limited and special power to put on or take off taxes conferred on the President by the reciprocity legislation of 1890 was upheld by the Supreme Court. It might not go so far as to decide that the President has been authorized to levy such duties as he pleases on imports from the Philippines.

Another question which awaits decision is as to when the United States came into actual possession of the Philippines. It acquired title to them at the same time that it did to Porto Rico, but it came into actual possession of the islands, with the exception of the City of Manila, only a comparatively short time ago. The military forces of the United States have been gradually extending the area of actual possession since the ratification of the treaty of peace. Several of the Supreme Court Judges have said privately that they look on the Philippine situation as different from that which obtained in Porto Rico. They may have in mind this question of "actual possession."

Senator Harris says also that the subject of military control enters into the question so far as the Philippines are concerned. That control ended long ago in Porto Rico. Up to a comparatively recent period the only real authority in the Philippines was that of the military government. Civil governments have been established in some of the provinces. Whether the islands, as a whole, can be said to be under civil or military control is uncertain. If under the latter many things will be permissible which would not be otherwise. Perhaps the Supreme Court will decide finally that military control will cease when the President shall have issued a proclamation declaring that the insurrection has been put down and peace restored.

In the meantime, the customs officers will collect the Dingley law duties on Philippine imports. If, as is not unlikely, the Supreme Court holds they have been collected without warrant of law they will be refunded. In anticipation of this every importer will make formal protest, so that he will be sure to get his money back if the refunding of the duties is ordered. It is probable also that the belief that the Supreme Court will decide that trade between the Philippines and the United States is free at this time will stimulate importations greatly.

Importers will hasten to bring in all the sugar, tobacco, and other dutiable products of the islands they can in anticipation of the enactment by Congress of a law imposing special duties upon these products.

THE AMERICAN NEWS TRUST.

The American News company, a trust of an exceedingly offensive sort and universally recognized as an oppressive monopoly, is now seeking, so far as it can, to suppress the sale of Mrs. Gertrude Potter Daniels' recent novel, "The Warners." The reasons set forth by the managers for shutting off the sale of the book are, first, that an objectionable advertising circular was sent to the company by the publishers, and, second, that the book contains passages of a profane nature.

The first reason is no reason at all. If the advertising circular was objectionable, as is claimed, it would have been a simple matter to notify the publishers, who would have cheerfully corrected it or withdrawn it altogether. The second reason urged by the manager of the Western branch is the "profanity" of certain passages. This reason would have more force were it known that the manager had read the book and that he would have been a competent judge if he had read it. The action of the company is not consistent, considering that it has never been finical about the character of the books it circulates as to profanity or anything else. The American News company has not been regarded heretofore as a "tenderfoot" in regard to the character of the books it circulates.

Mrs. Daniels, in her criticism of the action of the company, undoubtedly states the true and only reason for it. The novel contains a strong arraignment of trusts, and the American News company is a trust of a most odious kind. Its managers do not relish such free-hand treatment of trusts, and hence their effort to discourage the sale of the book. It is recognized everywhere as an oppressive monopoly. Newspapers know something of its tyranny, though fortunately those in Chicago have been emancipated from its control and can say what they please about it. Others are still in its clutches, and to that extent are most unfortunate. The action of this company will not injure the sale of Mrs. Daniels' book. On the other hand, she could hardly have asked for a better advertisement or one which will more certainly commend her novel to popular sympathy.

"A READER," Apollo, Pa.—Skibo Castle, Sutherlandshire, Scotland.—Pittsburg Times. Somebody in Apollo, we conjecture, who is in urgent need of money, wants to know the whereabouts of Andrew Carnegie.

IT has been found that the German carp, when distributed in wagonloads over an exhausted soil, makes an excellent fertilizer.

THE Minneapolis Journal admits, under pressure, that it "remains coolish outside." But the celebrated dryness of the Minneapolis air outside must never be overlooked.

IN spite of the fact that another dividend has been declared on Columbian Exposition stock we trust that those holders of that stock who gave it to the Field Columbian Museum are too public-spirited to regret having made the gift.

A NEW YORK weather prophet predicts there will be only four dry days in June. It will be better, then, to have them over at once and end the suspense.

FROM an esteemed contemporary in Minnesota we learn that Jadam Bede is on the political warpath again. This means another season of intense activity for the New York Sun.

IT seems strange the idea has never occurred to Dowie to pray himself and his followers to Waukegan now and then and save transportation expenses.

IN fighting the Chicago drainage canal St. Louis is wasting valuable time that might be usefully employed in trying to find a site for its world's fair.

IN A MINOR KEY.

How It Looks.

The soprano stood up and sang "The Star Spangled Banner" as a solo.
She pulled out the tremolo stop, and the effect was about as follows:
"O-o-o-o, sa-a-a-y, ca-a-a-n you-u-u-u-u se-e-e-e-e-e, by-y-y the daw-aw-aw-n's ea-a-a-arly li-i-i-i-ght,
Wha-a-a-t so-o-o prou-ou-ou-ou-dly we-e-e ha-a-a-alled-a-a-at the twi-i-i-i-i-i-ght's la-a-a-ast gle-e-e-e-aming,
Who-oo-oo-oose br-r-o-a-d stri-i-i-pes a-a-nd bri-i-i-ght sta-a-a-rs, throu-ou-ou-gh the pe-e-e-erilou-u-u-s fi-i-i-ight,
O-o-o-'er the ra-a-a-ampa-a-a-arts we-e-e wa-a-a-atched we-e-ere so-o-o ga-a-a-a-al-a-a-a-antly stre-e-e-eaming,"
and so forth.
But this, be it observed, is high art.

Her Turn Now.

About this time of year it is
The journalistic fad
To try to say sarcastic things
About the sweet girl grad.

Earned Two Fees, Just the Same.

"Our pastor married two brothers to two sisters the other day, with only one ceremony."
"Well, you've got a preacher who knows how to put two and two together."

Envy.

"What sharp eyes your cousin Nell has!"
"O, I don't know. They may stick out a good deal more than they ought, but they're rounded just like other people's eyes."

Pleasant for Blobbs.

Blobbs—"Say, old man, come down to my house this evening. We're going to have a little whist party."
Glubbs—"All right. I'll come. You can coax me to go anywhere to play whist."

The Herroneous Idea.

"John Henry, I wish you would fix yourself up so as to look a little more respectable when there is company in the house."
"Look here, Mary Jane, if you're going to try to make this a coercive family, by the great horn spoon I'll leave you and go and marry somebody else!"

Wrong Diagnosis.

"What's the matter, pet?"
"That big, ugly man you sent to look at poor Fido says he has distemper, and I told him it wasn't true, and I wanted him to go away. There's nothing at all the matter with Fido's temper. It's his poor little stomach!"

The Greater Joy.

What joy is his whose way—
A sunny thoroughfare—
Yieldeth from day to day
Fulfillment everywhere;
Whose paths run on and on,
Forechosen and foreseen,
Clean-swept from dawn to dawn,
With not a care to glean.

What greater joy is his
Whose paths perversely wind,
Some pleasing goal to miss,
Some battlefield to find;
Till, after broken dreams,
And tears uncounted spilled
A sudden prospect gleams
Of hope at last fulfilled.
—Frank Walcott Hutt in New Lippincott.

Constitution Is for Grown Folks.

Yes, Porto Rico, dear, we'll do our duty; our care for you will show no diminution. The flag is yours—say, isn't it a beauty? You'll have to do without the constitution.
—Kansas City Journal.

Allaying Suspicion.

General Funston has had a march dedicated to him. It is not the march, however, that he stole on Aguinaldo.—Boston Transcript.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE pen vipers of the press continue to stick their tongues out at Elijah Dowie, causing the prophet to grow exceeding hot beneath the collar.

EDNA WALLACE, who illumined De Wolf Hopper's ingle nook for a little while, says she will marry J. H. Gallatin "as soon as mother gets well."

A TELEGRAM.

To Mrs. Sand-Hill Crane, Chicago: Have just met my affinity. She is wealthy. Have agreed to sign with her for next season if you will release me. Wire how much you will take, and my affinity will send you check. SAND-HILL CRANE.

THAT'S an Eddy-fying trial in Boston.

JOE TODD ON HIS EAR.

[From the Fort Scott (Kas.) Tribune.]
Editor Tribune: For the benefit of a lot of box warmers who make their headquarters around the First National Bank corner, and who never have a dollar, and are too lazy to work for one, and whose wives wash for a living and pay the rent the same way, and if they have any money left after doing this have to give it up to the galoots, I want them to understand that I paid for the horse I sold Baily and got a bill of sale, and that Baily has the bill of sale and knew as much about the horse as I did. Now if they will go to work and pay their rent and grocery bills and take a bath once a year, tending to their own business will be a second nature to them. As for selling a saddle to Davenport, as the Monitor has it, I did not sell any saddle.
JOE TODD.

MRS. STANTON says the church is the great block in the path of woman's emancipation. Considering that woman does most of the church-going, the church really ought to get out of her way.

THE STOVEPIPE OF NAVARRE

A ROMANCE OF SWORD AND CLOAK.

BY POETA PANTS.

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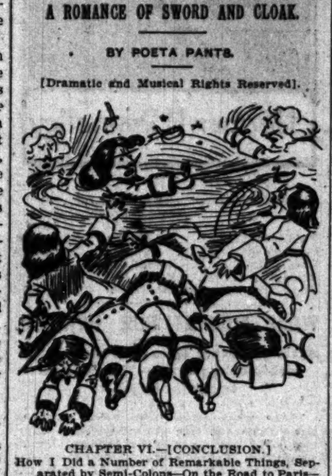


CHAPTER VI.—[CONCLUSION.]
How I Did a Number of Remarkable Things, Separated by Semi-Colons—On the Road to Paris—I Consult My Tablets—Journeys End in Lovers Meeting, Every Wise Man's Son Doth Know.

NOW, with dauntless heart and gleaming sword, I faced that band of thirty; how, after the first onset, I cut a pathway to the center of the bunch, and from that point of vantage became the hub of a wheel of death; how, amidst the frenzy of the combat, I saw, as if in a vision, the shades of d'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, Aramis, Bussey, Chicot, and other members of the Cut and Slash club; how they seemed to smile on me and encourage me with ghostly gestures; how I was run through the right arm, and was compelled to finish the job with the left; how I dispatched my most troublesome antagonist with the secret thrust of Porthos; how the Princess Louise de la Listerine stood in the doorway and checked off the victims, from time to time announcing the tally; how Marie shouted to me, ever and anon, "Run him through the slats, Peter!"; how I kissed my hand to her and got a rapier through my sword arm for not attending to business; how, in short, I put the whole bunch on the bum and wiped my sword with a tidy;—all this I might tell in detail were not the method I have chosen more effective, besides giving me a chance to use semi-colons, the management of which is the very technique of historical romancing.

We jogged along into Paris on the following day, and on the way I tabulated the victims of my week's work, as follows:

*In the alley, Paris	5
At Fourche	7
*At St. Jo	13
At Idlewild	7
At the cottage	30
Total	62
Daily average	12 2-5

*Approximately.

I delivered the Princess safely to the Count de Resorcin, taking a receipt, and was rewarded with the hand of Marie and 1,000 pistoles.

Not bad for one week's work.

[THE END.]

THE weather man says we shan't have warm weather until the snow on the moon melts.

YE PROUD PARENT.

Our genial merchant, S. A. Marconet, is all smiles. In speaking of his family he says, "my daughter!"—Hillsboro (O.) Dispatch.

NEXT to the church the three greatest obstacles in the pathway of woman's emancipation, according to President Catt, are militarism, immorality, and inertia in the growth of democracy. Now what is woman to do—tunnel, climb over, or go round?

MR. DREAM SEES MR. WELLMAN.

Washington, D. C., May 31.—[Special.]—I called on Mr. Walter Wellman, the Pole Dasher, today and asked when he proposed to leave for the North. I found him in his thinkery, surrounded by a vast pile of works on constitutional law. "To tell the truth," said he, "I have not thought much about the pole for the last week or so; I have been so busy getting up opinions on the Supreme Court decision in re our insular possessions. You knew, of course, that I was the first man to announce that the constitution did not follow the flag, but, instead, ran parallel with it." I nodded. "Certain persons," he resumed, "have sought to claim the credit of first guessing what the Supreme Court thought it meant, but I beat them to it, if you remember." At this point Mr. Wellman stepped to a sideboard covered with flowers and handed himself a small bouquet.

"What puzzles me," said I, "is how the deuce you found out so quickly what the Supreme Court thought it meant. Did you have a tip?" "O, no," said Mr. Wellman. "I simply made a dash for it, same as I dash for the pole, and luckily I landed it the first crack out of the box." "Then the constitution does not follow the flag?" said I, tentatively. "Certainly not," said Mr. Wellman. "As I announced several days ago, the constitution runs parallel with the flag, and as two parallel lines cannot meet all question of leading or following is done away with. This simplifies matters, and leaves Congress entirely untrammeled. As for my polar dash, come around in about a week, when I shall be able to talk more freely. I am now laying in my supply of pemmican and training my dogs. One thing you can say, however. Although I shall start later than Baldwin, I shall pass him in the stretch and beat him to the pole by at least five degrees." As I left, Mr. Wellman was handing himself another bouquet.
MUNCHAUSEN P. DREAM.

YOU will always find the name of the Kaiser on an Anarchist list of potentates selected for the explosion. The Kaiser is as popular as a woman with a cry-baby in a street car.

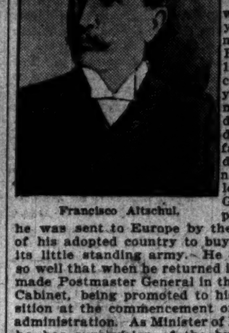
AND DIE.

See Conrad's 50-cent shoe counter.—Ohio Herald.

'LIJE DOWIE'S excuse for reading the newspapers—a practice forbidden his followers—is that he and the Queen desire to know what the devil is doing. That's what we all read 'em for, 'Lije. S. L. T.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

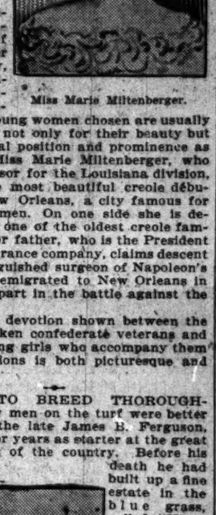
"CARL SCHURZ OF HONDURAS."—Most remarkable has been the career of Francisco Altschul, who was born in Hamburg, Germany, forty years ago, and who is now serving as Minister of Fomento and of Public Works in the Cabinet of President Sierra of the Republic of Honduras in Central America. Altschul, who was a thrifty young German, went to Honduras in 1888 as a merchant. Two years later he married the daughter of a distinguished family of Honduras and renounced his allegiance to the German Emperor. In 1894 he was sent to Europe by the government of his adopted country to buy firearms for its little standing army. He did the work so well that when he returned in 1896 he was made Postmaster General in the President's Cabinet, being promoted to his present position at the commencement of the present administration. As Minister of Public Works he has supervision of the building of all roads and other public undertakings, and as Minister of Fomento—fomento coming from the Spanish word fomentar, to nurse, to foster—it is his duty to interest foreign capital and enterprise in developing the natural resources of Honduras.



Francisco Altschul.

Honduras, as Señor Altschul describes it, has been for the last seven years a quiet, peaceful, and prosperous country. During that time there has been no revolution, and the Minister believes the quiet is permanent. Honduras is a little larger than the State of Ohio and has a population of 600,000, mostly of Spanish and Indian descent. The emigration of negroes is forbidden by law. For young men with a capital of $2,000 or $3,000 Señor Altschul declares his country offers splendid opportunities of acquiring wealth.

PRETTY GIRLS AT CONFEDERATE REUNION.—A novel and picturesque feature of the great annual reunion of confederate veterans at Memphis was the presence of the pretty young women who accompanied the delegation from each State as sponsors and maids of honor. For service in these capacities the prettiest girls in each State were chosen, and the result was a bouquet of beauty such as is seldom, if ever, gathered together at one time.

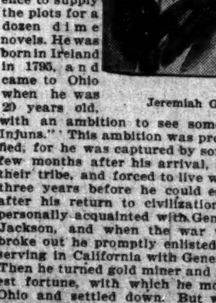


Miss Marie Miltenberger.

For the positions of sponsor, and chief maid of honor especially, much good-natured rivalry is developed, and the young women chosen are usually distinguished not only for their beauty but for their social position and prominence as well. Thus Miss Marie Miltenberger, who acted as sponsor for the Louisiana division, is one of the most beautiful creole débutantes of New Orleans, a city famous for its lovely women. On one side she is descended from one of the oldest creole families, while her father, who is the President of a large insurance company, claims descent from a distinguished surgeon of Napoleon's armies, who emigrated to New Orleans in time to take part in the battle against the British.

The mutual devotion shown between the gray and broken confederate veterans and the fresh young girls who accompany them to their reunions is both picturesque and pathetic.

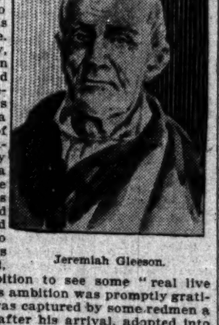
WOMAN TO BREED THOROUGHBREDS.—Few men on the turf were better known than the late James R. Ferguson, who served for years as starter at the great race meetings of the country. Before his death he had built up a fine estate in the blue grass, called "Kingston," where some of the most famous horses ever known on the turf first saw the light.



Mrs. James B. Ferguson.

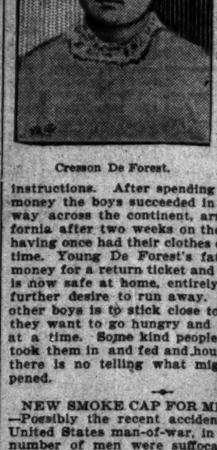
Since the death of her husband his widow has taken up his work where he dropped it, and has declared that she will do her best to keep "Kingston" up to its old standard. She intends not only to raise thoroughbreds but also to race them under her own name. Mrs. Ferguson was the favorite niece of the famous Price McGrath of McGrathiana, and when she enters her horses she will revive the green and orange sash which he made famous. "Kingston" is now the home of some of the best known of thoroughbreds. The stables contain ninety box stalls, and almost all of them are filled. As for the house, it is full of magnificent plate won on the turf by the horses of its former owner and of Price McGrath. Mrs. Ferguson is a Kentucky woman born and bred, and she declares that her love of the thoroughbred is inborn. At present she is devoting much of her attention to the care of a lot of promising yearlings which boast royal lineages.

OLDEST SURVIVOR OF THE MEXICAN WAR.—"Uncle Jerry" Gleeson, who lives on a farm near Frederickstown, O., complains bitterly that he hasn't been able to do a full day's work since he fell and broke three ribs a month ago. "Uncle Jerry" is 106 years old, and he declares he can't think of settling down to idleness at his time of life. Incidentally, Mr. Gleeson has had enough experiences in his more than a century of earthly existence to supply the plots for a dozen dime novels. He was born in Ireland in 1795, and came to Ohio when he was 20 years old, with an ambition to see some "real live Injuns." This ambition was promptly gratified, for he was captured by some redmen a few months after his arrival, adopted into their tribe, and forced to live with them for three years before he could escape. Soon after his return to civilization he moved back to Ohio and settled down. But when Sumter was fired on "Uncle Jerry," then 65 years old, shouldered his old musket and started for the front. He got into the army in spite of his age, and fought for the union for three years. Since the war he has lived on a farm, and he still can hear and see as well as anybody.



Jeremiah Gleeson.

TWICE ACROSS CONTINENT AT 12.—Cresson De Forest is the 12-year-old son of the cashier of the Hoffman House in New York. Five weeks ago he, in company with a schoolmate two years older, left home and



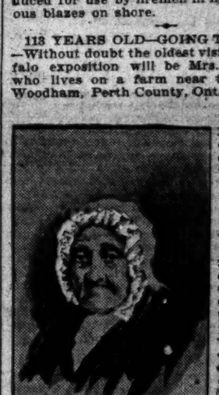
Cresson De Forest.

had $4 a'peared. The two boys sold their bicycles for $18, and Cresson drew $80 which he had deposited in a savings bank. Then they started out to see the world. The first their parents heard of them was when, after a month's absence, a telegram was received from Sacramento, Cal., announcing that the two children were held there waiting instructions. After spending most of their money the boys succeeded in working their way across the continent, arriving in California after two weeks on the road without having once had their clothes off during that time. Young De Forest's father sent him money for a return ticket and the youngster is now safe at home, entirely cured of any further desire to run away. His advice to other boys is to stick close to home, unless they want to go hungry and dirty for days at a time. Some kind people in California took them in and fed and housed them, else there is no telling what might have happened.

NEW SMOKE CAP FOR MEN-OF-WAR.—Possibly the recent accident on board a United States man-of-war, in which a large number of men were suffocated by smoke and gas, might have been averted if members of the rescuing party had had available smoke caps like those which are now carried on every British warship. The new device resembles in outer appearance the metal head coverings worn by submarine divers, but it differs from them in that it requires no tubes or other connections with the outer air. A sufficient quantity of air to supply its wearer for fifteen minutes is carried in the chamber which shows at the back of the cap, being forced into this receptacle by a pump under a pressure of several atmospheres, and supplied as needed by an automatic device. The cap also carries its own electric lighting plant, and with it in place a man may enter an apartment filled with noxious vapor in complete safety. The cap covers the head and neck and is fastened about the shoulders with straps which pass under the arms. Every English warship now carries a supply of these caps in readiness for a possible emergency, and they are now being introduced for use by firemen in fighting dangerous blazes on shore.

The Vajen-Bader Smoke Cap.

113 YEARS OLD—GOING TO BUFFALO.—Without doubt the oldest visitor to the Buffalo exposition will be Mrs. James Mills, who lives on a farm near the Village of Woodham, Perth County, Ont., and who has recently celebrated her 113th birthday. When she had the photograph taken which is here reproduced Mrs. Mills rode three miles to town in a farm wagon and climbed two flights of stairs to the photographer's studio without inconvenience or assistance of any kind. Mrs. Mills was born in Ireland and is the mother of nine children, the youngest of whom, a sprightly youth of 76 years, has just settled down permanently near the mother after half a century spent in sailing over almost all known waters. Mrs. Mills has never in her life used tobacco, snuff, or stimulants of any kind, and attributes her long life and good health to the fact that she has always worked hard, and lived naturally. She was born in the reign of King George III., and has been a subject of five British sovereigns, George III., George IV., William IV., Victoria, and Edward VII. She has also lived in three centuries.



Mrs. James Mills.

PERSONALS.

In a recent interview Bjornson declared that Europe consists of two races—the French and the others. "France," said he, "has surrounded herself with a Chinese wall."

Fifty-three years of service in the public schools of York and Adams Counties is the record of John M. Wolf of Hanover, Pa. In that period he has been absent from his post of duty only three and one-half days.

Emerson McMillin of New York has offered to donate to the Columbus, O., Art School a site valued at $30,000 and cash not to exceed $100,000 for the erection of an art museum, providing an equal amount is raised by the people of that city.

Hiram P. Baldwin, Mayor of Roselle, N. J., who died on Tuesday, was until recently General Passenger Agent of the Central railway of New Jersey. He was in the employ of that railway for fifty years, and was considered one of the best railway officials in the Eastern States.

Professor Seth K. Gifford of the Department of Greek in Haverford College has been granted leave of absence for the year 1901-'02, and will spend the year in Germany, Sicily, and Greece. During his absence his courses will be given by Dr. H. L. Ebeling of Johns Hopkins University.

Henry Lewis Morris, a descendant of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, has purchased for $70,000 a piece of property in New York which was sold by his father in 1852 for $155. The property is located at One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Third avenue. When the transfer was made in 1852 there were only eight houses between it and the Harlem River; now there are 30,000.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale tells how a curious error crept into the translation of the Lord's prayer into the Delaware Indian tongue. The English translator had as an assistant an Indian who knew English. "What is 'hallow' in Delaware?" asked the translator. The Indian thought he said 'halloo,' and gave him the equivalent. Therefore, the Delaware version of the Lord's prayer reads to this day: "Our Father, who art in heaven, hallooed be thy name."

Citing a Comparison.

"This is a good deal like marriage," remarked Fogg, as he stood at the steps of a street car waiting for the exodus which usually happens upon such occasions.
"In what way, pray?" asked Fenderson, who always has to have things explained to him.
"Why, don't you see? The people who are in are more anxious to get out than those who are out are to get in."—Boston Transcript.

BULL BOOM IN S

ENTIRE MARKET TAKES
OF CONFIDENCE

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before the May 9 collapse.
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newer developments

BULL BOOM IN STOCKS.

ACTIVE MARKET TAKES ON TONE OF CONFIDENCE.

Big Purchases of the Leading Industrial and Railway Shares Taken to Indicate with Certainty That Recent Fights Are Forgotten and Plans for Wider Community of Interests Are Afoot—Sales Run Up to Good Figures—Manipulation Not in Evidence.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 31.—[Special.]—Wall street today was treated to the biggest bull market that it has seen since the panic of three weeks ago. Quotations advanced substantially throughout the list, and what is more, in many instances these advances were maintained up to the close of business, the final figures in a number of cases being the highest of the day. It was a demonstration of strength strongly suggestive of the days before the May 9 collapse. Significantly enough it may be said that in a large measure today's improvement was due to the latest developments in this Northern Pacific affair. It is finally and authoritatively stated that the fight over the property has been amicably settled, and that the quondam belligerent interests have come to a complete understanding in the matter, an understanding at once satisfactory to all parties in interest. The significance of this cannot, in the opinion of the street, be overestimated. It removes effectually all danger of any further sacrifice of prices, and it puts the market on the same sound foundation that is posted upon previous to the panic—the foundation of unexampled prosperity the country over. More, it leaves the way clear for promised developments in other directions, these including the extension of the community of interest idea in the railroad world to some numerous properties that thus far have not shared in it.

Hence it was due to a realizing sense of the meaning of the new and improved relations existing that many substantial buying orders were placed in the market during the day, resulting in carrying the total transactions nearly to the 1,400,000 mark and in pulling up prices as indicated. How great these advances are will appear from the following, of representative stocks:

Atchison, 4¼; Atchison preferred, 2½; Baltimore and Ohio, 1½; Canadian Pacific, 2; St. Paul, 1⅞; Northwest, 1½; Delaware and Hudson, 2¾; Des Moines and Fort Dodge, ⅜; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 2¼; Pennsylvania, 3½; New York Central, 3⅜; Kansas City Southern preferred, 2¼; Missouri Pacific, 2⅝; Southern Pacific, 2¾; Southern Railway, 3¼; Union Pacific, 4½; United States Steel, 2¼; United States Steel preferred, 2⅝; Western Union, 2½; Tennessee Coal, 2⅞; American Tobacco, 1½; Consolidated Gas, 1½, and many other stocks a point each.

From this it will be seen that, unlike the movement of prices on lately preceding days, the strength today was not confined to any group of stocks, but was general and bore all the earmarks of manipulation.

The buying, however, accounts for this, coming as it did from three distinct sources. One of these was the so-called insiders, by whom are meant the principal owners of properties, who, because able to dictate policies, know in advance of the public of pending developments calculated to strengthen the position of these properties. For instance, Morgan brokers bought the Steel and Iron shares, and Southern Railway, while brokers bought Missouri Pacific and Southwestern shares; while brokers usually acting for interests identified with the property bought Union Pacific. Another important buying source was from leading commission houses who, up to within a day or two, have been counseling patience to those are now advising purchases within conservative limits. And, finally, London bought steadily all day, taking probably 200 shares on balance.

On the curb American Can was the most prominent stock of the day, being traded in to a greater extent than any other issue. Both the common and the preferred had an immediate response to the improvement, and in spite of that day were supplemented today by fairly large advances in both issues. The common stock sold up to 26⅞, and the preferred to 76½, showing in each case an advance of 1 point. The preferred stock rose slightly at the close, but the common sold the day at the highest prices. Transactions in the stock amounted to several thousand shares, and the buying was characterized as good.

Trading, of America was not active and under issue showed material change from the previous day's prices. Announcement was made of the decision to return to the stockholders the stock deposited with the Mercantile Trust company under the plan to strengthen the company's financial position. The stockholders' committee, of which Rudolph Keppler was chairman, had practically completed its work in supplying the company with the necessary working capital through the recent issue of bonds, it was deemed unnecessary to longer continue the voting trusteeship, which is dissolved by the return of stock just announced.

American Malt bonds showed a net gain of 2 points, closing at 96 bid, after having sold as high as 96¾. They were traded in to the extent of only $15,000.

Arbuckle Bros. today reduced the price of all grades of refined sugar 15 points. The American Sugar Refining company made no changes.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The stock market developed quite a buoyant tone today, and the activity was still further increased, giving the market a good deal the appearance again that it offered during the boom period. The strength became general during the progress of the day, but the effect was in part unexpected and flowed from the consequence of strength of prominent stocks. The current conjecture in the street pointed to a conclusion that the movement of the principal stocks was due to operations by the Harriman-Rockefeller-Gould element and to those of the Pennsylvania railroad in retaliation. The advances scored in the London market during the holiday yesterday and before trading was commenced here today gave the market a good start at the opening, and there were many gains ranging between 1 and 2 points.

Bonds shared in the strength of the stock market on a considerable volume of dealings. Total sales, par value, $4,215,000. United States refunding 2s advanced ¼ per cent on the last call.

Money on call steady at 3@3½ per cent; last loan, 3. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488¼ for demand and at 485@485¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 485¼@480; commercial bills, 484¾. Silver certificates nominally 64@64¾. Bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48c. Government bonds inactive; government bonds strong; railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	May 31.	May 30.
Am. Tobacco	18,600	138	135	137	135½
Do pfd	100	152½	152½	152½	150
Am. Cotton Oil	300	70¾	70	70	70
Do pfd	100	28¾	28¼	28¼	28
Am. Express	40	180	180	180	185
Am. Malting	8,800	37¾	35⅝	37¾	36
Do pfd	900	98	97	98	97½
Am. Copper	40,900	120⅜	117	118½	116⅜
Am. Sugar	84,100	138	130½	134½	132
Do pfd	34,500	102	99½	101¾	99⅝
Am. Chem.	100	28½	28½	28½	28
Do pfd	8,400	54⅝	49⅝	50¾	50
Atchison	400	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¼
Do pfd	1,400	43¾	42¾	43¾	47½
Brooklyn Co	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝
Can. Pacific	100	26	26	26	
Can. Southern	7,500	51⅝	50½	51⅜	51⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago & Alton	800	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
Do pfd	100	77	77	77	76
Chicago Great Western	1,200	14¾	14¾	14¾	14
Do pfd	1,000	37¾	37¾	37¾	37
Chicago & Northwestern	1,200	195	194	194	194
Chicago Terminal	1,300	23	22¾	22¾	22
Do pfd	800	44	43	43¾	43½
Colo. & Southern	10,600	15¾	15	15¾	15
Do 1st pfd	500	50½	50½	50½	
Do 2d pfd	900	34¾	33¾	34¼	
Colo. Fuel & Iron	3,000	96	95	97½	96
C., I. & W.	1,400	40	39	39¾	39¾
Do pfd	700	74	73¾	73¾	73½
C. & H. G. & I.	1,100	19⅜	18⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Chi. & Gt. West.	2,000	22¾	21¾	21¾	21¼
Do pfd B	100	46	46	46	
Cont. Tobacco	19,000	67¾	65¾	66¾	66¼
Do pfd	600	113	112	112	111½
Chi. Un. Traction	400	18⅞	17⅞	18	18⅛
Dist. Gas	400	39½	39½	39½	39½
D., L. & W.	1,400	240½	240½	240½	240
Del. & Hudson	3,500	168	165½	168½	165¾
D. & R. Grande	1,700	49¾	48¾	49	48¾
Do pfd	200	95	94¾	94¾	94
D., S. S. & Atl.	6,300	38	37¼	37¼	36¾
Do pfd	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	
Erie	1,200	29¾	28¾	29¾	29¾
Do 1st pfd	1,400	62¾	61¾	62¾	62¾
Do 2d pfd	1,400	50¾	49¾	50¾	50¾
Ft. W. & D. C.	700	39½	39½	39½	39½
Ft. W. & D. C. pfd	300	84	84	84	84
Gen. Electric	1,800	233	229½	230½	229½
Glucose	2,200	93	88½	90½	89½
Do pfd	100	180½	179	180½	179
Hocking Valley	2,400	74	73	73	
Do pfd	700	78	77¾	77¾	77½
Int. Paper	100	29	28½	28½	28½
Do pfd	270	82½	81½	82½	80
Int. Power	2,100	100¾	97¾	100¾	97¾
Ill. Central	1,400	141	140	141	140½
Iowa Central	2,300	36¾	36	36¾	35¾
Do pfd	700	63¾	63	63	62¾
Int. Pump	100	24	24	24	24
Do pfd	1,200	79¾	78¼	78¾	78¾
K. & T.	100	29	29	29	28
Kan. City & So.	1,200	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¾
Do pfd	700	44½	43	44½	42
Louis. & Nash.	14,800	105¾	104¼	105¾	103¾
Lag Island	200	70	70	70	70¼
Laclede Gas	100	85	85	85	
Met. W. S. Chi.	100	33½	33½	33½	
Met. St. R. M pfd	100	117	117	117	115½
Manhattan	9,300	117¾	115¾	117¾	115½
M. K. & T.	3,900	31	29¾	30⅝	28¾
Do pfd	4,500	52	50¾	51¾	49¾
Met. St. Ry.	3,300	160⅜	160	160⅜	159¾
Mex. Cent. Ltd	2,900	29¼	25¾	25¾	25¾
Missouri Pac.	29,200	110	107¾	109¾	106¾
Mex. National	700	11	10¼	10¾	10¼
Minn. & St. Louis	3,000	100	97¾	98¾	95¾
National Biscuit	1,300	45⅜	44¾	45⅜	44
National Lead	400	28	26	26	27½
National Salt	400	45	44½	44½	
Do pfd	100	97	96½	96½	
N. Y. Central	27,400	156¾	155¼	156¼	153⅝
Norfolk & Wes.	5,700	52¾	51¾	52	51¼
North Am. Co.	400	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
N. Y. Ont. & W.	16,200	34¾	33¾	34¼	33¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
N. Y. Air Brake	100	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾
Pennsylvania	48,500	141	139¾	140¾	139¾
People's Gas	22,100	116¾	114¾	115¾	114¾
Penna. R. R.	51,200	148	145	147¾	144¾
Pacific Mail	3,600	38¾	37¾	38	37¾
Pullman	200	208	206¼	208	
Pressed Steel Car	200	46	46	46	45¾
Do pfd	100	89	89	89	88¾
Phila. & Read.	400	108¾	108¼	108¾	107¾
P. C. C. & St. L.	100	75	75	75	74¼
Quicksilver	3,900	5¼	3⅜	4⅞	4⅛
Do pfd	800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
Reading	11,700	44	42¾	43¾	42¾
Do 1st pfd	10,600	77	74¾	76½	76½
Do 2d pfd	2,900	54¾	54¼	54¼	53¾
Rio G. West	200	5	5	5	
Rep. Iron & Steel	2,000	19¼	18	19	19
Do pfd	1,400	75	74	74¾	73¾
Rubber Goods	1,000	33	32¾	32¾	32¾
Do pfd	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93
Southern Ry.	93,400	34	31¾	33¾	33¾
Do pfd	9,000	86¾	85	86	84¾
St. J. G. I. 1st pfd	400	93	93	93	90¼
Do pfd	100	29¼	29½	29½	28¾
Southern Pacific	138,000	57¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
St. L. & S. W.	1,000	35	33¾	34	33¾
Do 1st pfd	2,200	70	68¾	69¾	68¾
St. Louis & A.	100	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
St. L. & San F.	1,100	84¾	83¾	84¾	83¾
Do 1st pfd	100	95½	95½	95½	94
Do 2d pfd	2,100	70¼	69¾	70¼	69½
Sless. S. S. & I.	300	35½	35	35½	
Do pfd	100	81	81	81	
S. R.	1,700	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	
T. St. L. & W.	1,800	22¾	20¾	21⅜	21⅜
Do pfd	1,000	37¾	36¾	37¼	37
Texas Pacific	7,100	47¾	47	47¾	46¾
Texas Land	400	37½	37	37½	
Twin City	4,300	96	94¾	96	94
Tenn. Coal & I.	6,600	61¾	59	60¾	57¾
Union Pacific	119,100	108¾	104⅝	108½	104
Do pfd	3,900	90¾	89¾	90¾	89¼
U. S. Bag & Paper	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13
Do pfd	200	70¾	70½	70½	70
U. S. Rubber	300	21¾	21¾	21¾	21
Do 1st pfd	100	92	92	92	
U. S. Leather	11,100	14¾	14¼	14½	14
Do pfd	2,100	80	79	79¾	79¼
U. S. Steel	130,300	46	44¾	46	44¾
Do pfd	52,600	97½	95¾	97½	94¾
Va. Ca. Chem.	300	67¼	67	67¼	65½
Do pfd	500	116	116	116	
Wheeling & L. E.	200	18	17¾	17¾	17¾
Do 2d pfd	300	33¾	32¾	32¾	31
Wabash	14,600	25¾	24¾	25	24¾
Do pfd	20,000	44¾	43	43¾	43¾
Wis. Cent.	500	20¾	20¼	20¾	20¾
Western Union	10,800	94¼	93	94¼	92¾

Total sales, 1,419,900 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	175	United States	80
American	188	Fargo	144

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	106¾	U. S. old 4s, reg.	113½
U. S. ref. 2s, coup.	106¾	U. S. old 4s, coup.	113½
U. S. 3s, reg.	108½	U. S. 5s, reg.	108¾
U. S. 3s, coup.	109	U. S. 5s, coup.	108¾
U. S. new 4s, reg.	138½	Dist. of Col. 3.65s	125
U. S. new 4s, coup.	138½		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$9000 Atch gen 4s	104¼@105	$5000 Man con 4s	104¼@106
6000 do adjmt	94¾@95	$5000 Mex Cent 4s	84¾@85¼
12000 do stamp	93	63000 do 1st inc	32¾@33
1000 A. H. L. 5s	95	53000 Mo Pa 5s 1917	103½@104
15000 A-N-W 1st	108¼		
28000 Am. A. 4s	96	5000 do 3d 7s	114
21000 B-O 5s	102¾	5000 M-O tr 4s	93¼
17000 do 4s	102¾	1000 M-K-T 4s	99
82000 do new bonds	106¾@107	31000 do 2d	82¾
5000 B-O S W 3½s	90¼	20000 Mex C 2d inc	22
7000 BCR-N cons.	123½	3000 M K T ex 5s	102
5000 B&Ohio El 4s	101½	12000 Met St Ry 6s	119¾@120
24000 BW-W tr	71¾@72	15000 Mex Int 4s	90¾
33000 C Ga con 5s	103½	95000 N T G ex 4s	97
70000 CB-Q new	109	7000 N P term 1st	117½
47000 C P 5s	88¾	68000 do gen 3s	71¾@72
31000 C R I-G 4s	107¾@108	10000 do 4s	103¾
20000 Col So 4s	86@87	16000N-W 4s	101¼@102
21000 CSo 1st 1017	106½	1000 NYS-W 5s	105
12000 C-O 4½s	106½	4000 NYC 3½s	97
5000 do con 5s	119½	5000 NYC M 3½s	95¾
5000 Col Mid 3-4s	32	5000 NY-Q Co 5s	104½
5000 C-E 5s	102	11000 P-E 1st	96@97
15000 CF I 5s	102¾@103¼	71000 Rdg gen 4s	90¾@91
1000 C N J 6s reg	103½	20000 RGW 4s tr	94½
10000 Chi Term 4s	95½	6000 R G So 1st	84
4000 D-M gold 4s	91	4000 SL-SF gm 5s	118½
10000 D-M-Ar 5s	81½	5000 do 2d Class B	114¾
58000 Erie g 4s	83@83¼	10000 St. L-I M 4s	97¾@98
73000 do con 4s	90¾	10000 SL-SW 2d	79¾@80
28000 FW-DC 1st	110¾	285000 So Pa 4s	94¾@95
19000 Ft W-R G 1st	93	10000 do 4s	93¾
2000 G H-M 1st	101	154000 SA-AP 4s	78¾
2000 G-W-C 1st 5s	113	10000 SRY 6s	81½
5000 H-StJ con 4s	121½	61000 do inc	106¾
19000 I-GN 2d 5s	107½	3000 So Ry 5s	119¾
10000 do 3s	75	21000 T-OC 1st	115¾
16000 Is Cent 1st 5s	111¾	5000 T St L-W 4s	84½
12000 Kings Co E	102¾@103	1000 Third Ave 4s	104
612000 Wab deb B	42	23000 U P 4s	105½@106
2000 Wis Cent 4s	89¾	530000 do new 4s	110¾@111
15000 W S gtd 4s	114	1000 do 5s	122
		1000 K-DM 1st	85¾@90
		2000 Wis C 4s	89¾
		15000 K C So 5s	90¼

Total sales, $4,332,000.

HIGH MARK IN CLEARINGS

TOTAL IN CHICAGO FOR MAY IS $705,700,828.

Exceeds by $64,881,338 the Previous Record—Annual Report of Masonic Temple Shows Increase of $6,323 in Net Earnings — Chicago Telephone Company to Add $1,000,000 to Stock on Oct. 1—Local Traders in New York Market.

Bank clearings in Chicago in May made another high record, exceeding by $64,881,332 the previous mark established in April. The total clearings for the month amounted to $705,700,828, as compared with $509,390,187 for the corresponding month of last year, or a gain of $106,310,641, over 17 per cent.

The large volume of transactions reflects in part the speculative operations resulting from the stock panic, which necessitated the transfer of enormous sums of money, but even more than that it is the outcome of the prosperous state of general business in the city.

The figures of clearings by months since Jan. 1, with a comparison, are as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Jan	$ 619,062,911	$ 589,221,063	$ 29,831,848
Feb	513,637,917	505,358,302	8,279,615
March	619,264,554	573,682,806	45,571,748
April	640,819,495	547,907,013	92,912,482
May	705,700,828	599,390,187	106,310,641
Totals	$3,097,890,087	$2,815,737,528	$282,152,559

Masonic Temple Annual.

Gross receipts of the Masonic Fraternity Temple association for the fiscal year ended April 30 amounted to $335,302, as against $308,985 for the preceding year, or a gain of $26,317. Net profits were $68,357, as compared with $62,634 for the previous year, or an increase of $6,323. From the net earnings dividends of $60,000 were paid, leaving a balance of $8,357. The old directors and officers were reelected without change.

In his annual report President James H. Gormley said:

"The predictions made in the previous report for material improvement in business conditions have been fully verified. I feel that it would be unfair did I not mention two items of expense, both beyond our power to control, and which go so far to lessen the net profits. I refer to the item of fuel, which, in consequence of increased cost, rather than consumption, makes an excess item of expense over the previous year of $6,586, and the item of taxes, an increase of cost over the previous year of $6,829, or a total of $13,416.

"The present bonded indebtedness may now be retired at any interest-paying period. Your directors have made diligent effort to refund this loan at a lower rate of interest, and have had some propositions for so doing, but in consequence of the speculative demand for money in the last five months we have been unable to secure terms which we felt we were justified in accepting, but are confident that in the near future the loan can be refunded at a net saving to the association of at least 1 per cent, and we hope even better than that.

"The association enters upon the new fiscal year with every prospect of a continuance in improvement. The perfect physical condition of the property has been maintained, and with a continuance of wise and prudent management, and the maintenance of a capable organization, I feel that the stockholders may reasonably expect an improvement even on the year just closed."

The earnings, expenses, and balance sheet as of April 30 are as follows:

EARNINGS.

From leases	$ 233,819
From all other sources	101,482
Total profit income	$ 335,302

EXPENSES.

Salaries—engineer, elevator, and janitor departments	$ 35,902
Supplies—engineer and janitor, including fuel and water	26,527
Improvements and repairs to building and equipment	14,005
Office expenses	6,997
General expense, including taxes, insurance, observatory, and suspense accounts receivable	106,014
Furniture and tools, 10% depreciation	5,537
Interest on bonds	75,000
Total expenses	$ 268,945
Dividends paid	60,000
Balance earnings to profit and loss	8,357
Balancing with total earnings	$ 335,302

ASSETS.

Building and land	$3,500,000
Stock in treasury	42,000
Furniture and fixtures	21,685
Tools	1,150
Cash on hand	9,669
Accounts and bills receivable	40,812
Unexpired insurance	6,435
Total	$3,622,591

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Five per cent bonds	1,500,000
Accounts payable	6,084
Reserve for interest	25,000
Reserve for taxes	30,921
Assets over liabilities	59,585
Total	$3,622,591

To Increase Telephone Stock.

Directors of the Chicago Telephone company have voted to issue on Oct. 1 $1,000,000 of additional stock at par to stockholders of record on Sept. 26 on the basis of one share for each eight shares of their old stock. This will make the outstanding capital $9,000,000. Chairman Clark said at the annual meeting that $2,000,000 more stock would be issued this year. Half was put out in April, and that announced now is the balance.

The proceeds of the present issue will pay for other work planned for this year, including facilities for a large number of telephones, which are being installed at the lower rates established by President Sabin. New exchange buildings will be erected also in Aurora and Elgin and perhaps at other points.

The directors declared also a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable on July 1 to stockholders of record on June 26.

Chicago Getting in the Market.

The improvement in business in Chicago brokerage houses indicates that local traders are beginning to get into the New York market again. Since the panic over the Northern Pacific trouble the local interest in the New York list has been light, and only within the last few days has there been a return of trading. So much of the last great bull movement in New York was due essentially to Chicago trading that it has been hard to restore any confidence in the market here. The improvement from the dull days so far as Chicago interest in the market is concerned has been gradual, but yesterday indications of renewed activity were noticeable. Chicago houses yesterday bought Atchison, and some large orders were filled for Chicago account. People's Gas was also bought heavily.

American Can stocks went higher on the Chicago Exchange yesterday, the common selling up to 26¾ and the preferred to 76½. Trading in the issues was more active than it has been lately. Union Traction common sold off to 17¼.

One of the principal movements of the day in the local market was in South Side elevated, which opened well above the previous figures, and closed firm at 115 on transactions in over 600 shares. The favorable position which this company occupies in the consolidation arrangement is strengthening its shares.

Work on Glucose Plant Suspended.

Work on the proposed independent glucose plant at Weehawken, N. Y., which is backed by Standard Oil interests, is still under suspension, and this seems to indicate that the company will be included in the consolidation of the Glucose Sugar Refining, National Starch, and Charles Pope Glucose companies, now under negotiation.

Financial Topics.

Notwithstanding gold exports of nearly $5,000,000 this week the prospects are that today's New York bank statement will be a good one again. The preliminary cash figures compiled in New York cover only up to the close of business on Wednesday. In that time, after allowing for the week's gold exports, the banks had lost to the Subtreasury only $25,657. The banks have gained largely from the interior. Up to the time the forecast was compiled in New York the banks had received from the interior $3,550,248 and had shipped only $649,900.

Call money closed in New York yesterday at 2¼@3 per cent, and the last loan was at 3 per cent.

The Consolidated Gas company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Iowa Central railway company will be held at Chicago on July 31 for the purpose of authorizing the issue of not to exceed $25,000,000 4 per cent fifty-year gold bonds. The Morton Trust company of New York will be trustee under the mortgage. The bonds are to be issued for refunding purposes and for future improvements and extensions.

The Governing committee of the Chicago Stock Exchange has passed resolutions expressing sincere thanks to retiring President Alfred L. Baker for the consideration and courtesy he has shown and hearty appreciation of his administration of its affairs. The exchange will hold its annual election on Monday between 9 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Railroad Earnings.

Railroad earnings are reported as follows:

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
April—gross	$ 2,870,585	$ 2,148,371	$ 222,214
Oper. expenses	1,717,687	1,677,344	200,683
Net	592,648	571,127	21,521
From July 1:			
Gross	24,815,685	23,804,299	1,011,386
Oper. expenses	15,929,067	15,456,863	472,174
Net	8,886,548	7,847,436	$39,112

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM.

3d week May	202,794	179,183	23,611
From July 1	9,661,606	8,551,295	1,110,310

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMANY AND LEHIGH VALLEY COAL COMPANY.

April—net	189,175	331,651	142,476
For five months:			
Net	1,953,942	3,052,451	1,098,509

NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

April—gross	460,865	366,131	97,734
Net	114,650	119,896	*5,245
From July 1:			
Gross	4,826,292	4,408,238	171,946
Net	1,256,725	1,344,599	*87,874

*Decrease.

Foreign exchange was unchanged yesterday at the following figures in Chicago:

Sterling—	Demand.	Sixty days.
Actual	488¾	484¾
Commercial	487¾	484¾
Paris francs—		
Actual	515	518¾
Commercial	516¼	518¾
German marks—		
Actual	95½	94 15-16
Commercial	95 5-16	94 11-16

Closing prices on curb stocks in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
	⅝	¾
Bay State Gas	16	17½
Compressed Air	8⅝	8⅞
Distilling Co. of America	30⅝	31
Do pfd	11	12
Electric Vehicle	17	22
Do pfd	¾	
Illinois Electric Vehicle	32½	
Otis Elevator	91	93
Do pfd	795	800
Royal Baking Powder	8	8⅝
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	39½	40⅝
Do pfd		

Sales on the Chicago Exchange.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	3,330	26¾	26	26¾
Do pfd	710	76¾	76	76¾
American Linseed	7	17	17	17
Do pfd	50	46	46	46
American Strawboard	100	26	26	26
Chicago City Railway	28	255	255	255
Chicago Union Traction	1,205	18¼	17	17¾
Do pfd	100	58	58	58
Diamond Match	80	138¼	137¾	137¾
Lake Street Elevated	230	14	13¾	13¾
Metropolitan Elevated	9	34	33	34
Do pfd	215	88	87	88
National Biscuit	1,125	45¼	45	45¼
National Carbon	100	16	16	16
Do pfd	50	84	84	84
Northwestern Elevated	332	51	48¾	49
Shelby Steel Tube	250	14½	14¼	14½
South Side Elevated	320	115	114¼	115
West Chicago	20	106¼	105¾	105¾

BONDS.

$27000 Met El 4s	102	$9000 N W El 5s	105
600 Lake dsb. 5s	103	1000 Con Gas 5s	107
9000 N W El 5s	105¾		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 31.	May 24.
New York	$300,496,041	$218,479,686
Chicago	31,427,592	24,942,087
Boston	22,795,036	22,267,761
Philadelphia	19,969,134	17,089,655
St. Louis	9,259,737	8,235,946
Baltimore	3,886,289	3,563,372

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 75c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium bid, 40c premium asked.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Copper Shares, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., May 31.—[Special.]—There was quite a general awakening of interest in the copper shares today and a number of these issues, under the stimulus of excellent buying orders, made substantial gains.

	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Adventure	6,000	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
Do pfd	2,500	99¼	102	99¾	101¾
Sugar	2,000	143	145	143	145
Adventure	5,300	19¼	19½	18¾	18¾
Arcadian	150	18	19	18	18¼
Amal. Copper	3,500	117¾	120¼	117	119¾
Bingham	1,000	22¾	23¼	22¾	22¾
Butte	2,700	113	115¾	113	115
Bost. Montana	900	445	450	445	450
Centennial	1,000	29	29½	28¾	29½
Cochiti	100	6¼	6½	6½	6¾
Copper R	300	51	52	51	52
C. Bl. & Q.	200	236	232	230	231
Dom. Coal	400	35	35	34¾	34¾
Elm River	100	5	5	5	5
Isle Royal	500	45	46	45	45½
Mex. Tel	400	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾
Mohawk	500	38	38¾	38	38¾
O. Dominion	900	34	34	33¾	33¾
Osceola	450	85½	86	85	86
Parrott	1,200	54	54¾	54	54¾
Tri-Mountain	100	46	46	46	46
Trinity	1,400	32	32¼	31½	32
U. P.	4,500	105¼	108¾	104¾	108½
Utah	400	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼
U. S. Mining	2,000	19	20	18½	19¾

BONDS.

$1000 Atch 4s	102¾	$3000 C-W M 5s	108¼
1000 G E 5s	120	5000 Mex 4s	83¼

In the Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Mining stocks:

Adams Con	10	Little Chief	13
Alice	45	Ontario	175
Breece	153	Ophir	85
Brunswick	13	Phoenix	12
Comstock

LONGS TO RAZE BRICK SHACKS.

Building Commissioner Kiolbassa Will Ask for Funds with Which to Hire Wreckers.

Building Commissioner Kiolbassa says he will appeal to the Finance committee at its next meeting for an emergency appropriation to enable him to hire wreckers to tear down ramshackle and condemned buildings of brick. He says there are several such houses in West Chicago avenue and West Superior street from which it is impossible to keep children and the owners of which he is unable to find, they being non-residents. As the buildings are of brick the Fire department cannot tear them down, having no apparatus for such work.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, May 31, 1901:

Wentworth-av., 100 s of 66th-st., e f, 96½x125, rev rems $25, incumbrance $2,000, grantee assumes, May 28 [John M. Young to Chas. H. Beers]. $ 1

Belmont-av., s w cor Western-av., w f, 74x100, incumb. $25,000, revenue $600, May 28 [Dorthea Cockburn and husband to Charlotte A. Hutchinson]. 60,000

Madison-st., 100 e of Sheldon, s f, 50x116; known as Nos. 481 and 483 W. Madison-st., 50x116, incumb. $30,000, revenue $360, May 25 [Clara Harris and husband to James W. Orr]. 60,000

86th-pl., e s Vincennes-st., s f, 24x200, May 28 [James W. Orr to Clara Harris]. 7,000

Armour-av., e s 2 cor 46th-st., w f, 30x100, incumb. $4,000, revenue $1 May 28 [James W. Orr to Clara Harris]. 12,000

47th-st., 250 w of Aberdeen, n f, 26x125.9, May 22 [James W. Orr to Clara Harris]. 2,500

Ingleside-av., 20 n of 58th-st., w f, 144x[illegible]-av., 237 of 57th-st., s f, 34x118, May 29 [Andrew R. Dole to the University of Chicago]. 15,000

Hampden-ct., 106 s of Deming-pl., e f, 37.16x140.1-8, May 23 [Maria C. Freeman to Magdalena Garner]. 11,000

Kingston-av., 181 n of 121st-st., w f, 50x125, lot 53, May 24 [American Trust and Savings Bank to A. J. White]. 1,600

Stewart-av., 180 n of 121st-st., w f, 25x125, May 24 [Same to L. G. Strubing]. 1,000

Lowe-av., 250 s of 123d-st., w f, 200x125, May 28 [Same to Arthur M. Stone]. 4,200

Eggleston-ave., 175 s of 123d-st., w f, 125x125 and other property [Same to Arthur M. Stone]

Princeton-av., 98 n of 123d-st., e f, 200x122, May 28 [Same to Erastus Jones].

Stewart-av., 205 s of 121st-st., e f, 76x125 and other property, May 28 [Same to Mary C. Scofield].

Emerald-av., 216 s of 45th-st., w f, 24x125, May 27 [L. Abraham to J. Makar].

Drexel-blvd., 108 s of 41st-st., e f, 36½x190, mortgage, undivided one-half interest, April 22 [Francis W. Willard et al. to Horan Wardner].

Emerald-av., 75 s of 45th-st., w f, 50x125, April 17 [C. F. Morgan to H. Schulze].

Dewey-pl., s w cor 53d, e f, 48 6?-100x[illegible]24½, May 16 [S. Barrett to Louis C. Kuehn].

Green-st., s w cor 56th, w f, 48 42-100x120 1?2 85-100, May 23 [H. Golden Filer to Frank S. Southwick].

St. Lawrence-av., 62 s of 66th-st, e f, 50x125, incumbrance of $2,000, May 21 [Geo. Bower to Catherine Fitzgerald].

Green-st., 25 s of 56th, e f, 52x125, May 20 [C. Blease to Murray S. Wolbach].

Weber-av., s w cor Pratt, e f, 57x140, Nov. 24, 1900 [L. E. Ingalls to H. A. Barry].

Evanston-av., s w cor Farwell, e f, 50x150, Jan. 31 [same to same].

Vial-st., 100 s of 31st-st., e f, 33x100, May 28 [J. H. Bissell et al., by M. in C., to Geo. W. Miller].

Yates-av., n w cor 74th-st., e f, 122 72-100x124 72-100, and other property, May 23 [J. H. Bissell et al., by M. in C., to Fred C. Petrce].

Yates-av., e s cor 74th-st., s f, 97x124, and other property, May 23 [same to Espy L. Smith].

Wilson-av., s e cor Hamilton, s f, 33x125, incumbrance of $1,500, May 23 [Ravenswood Christian Church to First M. E. Church of Ravenswood].

Lake-st., 117 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 220x248, May 27 [Dora Dennett to Chas. H. Quackenbush].

Fulton-st., 459 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 26x150, May 20 [J. W. H. Higbee to Wm. H. Sheridan road, 100 s of Lawrence-av., e f, 50x160, May 14 [Thos. W. Snell to Albert Finnegan].

Patterson-av., 106 w of N. 62d, s f, 12x124, May 31 [C. F. Linscott to E. Julien].

Lexington-st., 53 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 26½x124, May 25 [H. S. Jones to John J. Lyons].

Herndon-st., 171 n of Addison, e f, 24x125, May 24 [Peter Briggs to Anton M. and Axel L. Peterson].

Robey-st., 108 n of Addison-av., e f, 33x154, May 27 [P. F. Kuch to Joseph Koppel].

Hollywood-av., 50 w of Southport, s f, 25x111 and other property, revenue $2.50, May 24 [H. F. Pfunthun to Bridget C. Casey].

Roscoe-st., 151 e of S. Ravenswood Park, s f, 25x125, May 9 [F. Henrich to John P. Foerster].

Sacramento-av., 300 s of School-st., e f, 25x125, May 10, May 29 [J. C. Zarnowski to J. Kasmauski].

Edgewood-av., opposite Catalpa-ct., n f, 50x150, Feb. 2 [F. H. Schwechow to E. Schwechow].

Winchester-av., 218 n of Thomas-st., w f, 24 1-6x125, May 15 [A. Johnson et al. to Ingleside-av., 20 n of 58th-st., w f, 144x[illegible]-av., 237 of 57th-st., s f, 34x118, May 29 [Andrew R. Dole to the University of Chicago].

Hampden-ct., 106 s of Deming-pl., e f, 37.16x140.1-8, May 23 [Maria C. Freeman to Magdalena Garner].

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Stewart-av., 180 n of 121st-st., w f, 25x125, May 24 [Same to L. G. Strubing].

Lowe-av., 250 s of 123d-st., w f, 200x125, May 28 [Same to Arthur M. Stone].

Eggleston-ave., 175 s of 123d-st., w f, 125x125 and other property [Same to Arthur M. Stone]

Princeton-av., 98 n of 123d-st., e f, 200x122, May 28 [Same to Erastus Jones].

Stewart-av., 205 s of 121st-st., e f, 76x125 and other property, May 28 [Same to Mary C. Scofield].

Emerald-av., 216 s of 45th-st., w f, 24x125, May 27 [L. Abraham to J. Makar].

Drexel-blvd., 108 s of 41st-st., e f, 36½x190, mortgage, undivided one-half interest, April 22 [Francis W. Willard et al. to Horan Wardner].

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Evanston-av., s w cor Farwell, e f, 50x150, Jan. 31 [same to same].

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Yates-av., n w cor 74th-st., e f, 122 72-100x124 72-100, and other property, May 23 [J. H. Bissell et al., by M. in C., to Fred C. Petrce].

Yates-av., e s cor 74th-st., s f, 97x124, and other property, May 23 [same to Espy L. Smith].

Wilson-av., s e cor Hamilton, s f, 33x125, incumbrance of $1,500, May 23 [Ravenswood Christian Church to First M. E. Church of Ravenswood].

Lake-st., 117 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 220x248, May 27 [Dora Dennett to Chas. H. Quackenbush].

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Edgewood-av., opposite Catalpa-ct., n f, 50x150, Feb. 2 [F. H. Schwechow to E. Schwechow].

Winchester-av., 218 n of Thomas-st., w f, 24 1-6x125, May 15 [A. Johnson et al. to Wade-st., 375 w of Elston-av., n f, 22x100, April 30 [W. E. Hatteman to Felix Kasimski].

Ashland-av., 46 s of Cornelia-st., e f, 25x105, May 20 [P. J. Simons to C. Jobe].

Central Park-av., 50 s of Taylor-st., e f, 100x119, April 22 [N. N. Maurice to Sarah B. and Jillen M. McClay].

Emerson-av., 75 e of Leavitt-st., s f, 25x125, May 27 [Henry Jaeger to Mary M. in C., to Lottie E. Will].

31st-pl., 200 w of Robey-st., s f, 25x125, May 27 [Henry Jaeger to Rudolph Schmeckl].

Morgan-st., 34 s of 12th-st., e f, 20x86, April 17 [M. Greenebaum to Wm. Hoffman].

16th-st., 100 e of Morgan, n f, 20x100, May 25 [F. Warneke to F. Zenisek].

16th-st., 120 e of Morgan, s f, 20x111, May 27 [James Daly to Margt. Hogan].

14th-st., 143 w of Stewart-av., n f, 25x100, May 28 [Henry Jaeger to Wilhelmina Hoffmann].

Lowe-av., 125 w of Lincoln, n f, 25x124, May 28 [Henry Poppe to Henry Jaeger].

Longwood-av., 82 n of 103d-st., e f, 24x100, May 29 [W. Haugh to C. M. and N. Armour-av., 250 s of 37th-st., w f, 50x100, revenue $6, May 25 [G. Mussmann to Bertha Will].

Princeton-av., 50 n of 32d-st., e f, 25x125, May 24 [M. L. Coffeen

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THIS WEEK'S LOW PRICES
on
USED PIANOS AND ORGANS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Kirk	$ 90	Lyon & Healy	$ 95
Emerson	110	Lindell	125
Hamilton Bros	145	Everett	150
Cable	150	Hallet & Davis	175
Schubert	185	Steinway	210
Kranich	200	Kimball	210

SQUARE PIANOS

Pease & Co	$ 20	Fischer	$ 25
Pease & Co	25	N. Y. Piano Co	35
Kimball	30	Grovestein & Fuller	35
Hallet & Miller	35	Bauer	40
Kimball	40	Hardman	40
Kimball	45	Hazelton Bros	50
Hallet & Davis	50	Hallet & Davis	60

REED ORGANS.

Estey	$ 15	Peloubet & Pelton	$ 25
Estey & Camp	25	Mason & Hamlin	75
Mason & Hamlin		two-manual	75
Estey & Clark, chapel organ			90
Estey modern improved organs			$35 and up

PLAYING ORGANS, $150 and up.
NEW PIPE ORGANS, $1,000 and up.

We call your special attention to the KIMBALL. It is known the world over as the most perfect product of skill and beauty in the art of piano building.

It is used by eminent musicians.
It is built in Chicago by Chicago workmen.
It is sold at one small factory profit.

Easy payments on all purchases.
Pianos rented, tuned, repaired, and stored.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857.]
S. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Jackson-blvd.

PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS
PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS
PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS | PIANOS

We have the most magnificent stock of pianos for your inspection that was ever assembled under one roof. This week special sale of new and slightly used pianos at sacrifice prices. Including several discontinued style Steinways and Stecks. See the new pianos at $124, $132, and up. Also a large assortment completely filled with new and slightly used uprights, of which you may have your choice for $176.

Also the greatest bargains ever offered in second-hand pianos. Note these few examples:
New York upright, $65; Wing upright, $95; Yose upright, $150; Hallet & Davis upright, $175; Weber upright, $125; Kurtzman upright, latest design case, $225; Marshall & Wendell, $75; Bradbury upright, $150; Steinway upright, $200; Leland & Gray upright, $135; Chase upright, $150; Lyon & Healy upright, $85; Mendelssohn upright, $145; large mahogany Kimball upright, $270; two used Steinway at a sacrifice; Decker Bros. upright, $175; Hazleton cabinet grand, $165; Fischer upright, $165; Sterling, walnut upright, $175; Hamilton, oak upright, $145; Kranich & Bach upright, $125; Fischer upright, $150; large mahogany Fischer upright, $135; very fine oak Krakauer upright, $225; Steinway upright, $210; Fischer upright, Circassian walnut case, $275; fine colonial sqaure, $100; second-hand Steinway grand, $600; Ashburn upright, $150; and many others.

Very easy monthly payments may be arranged. Special Conclosure sale now in progress. We make a study of pleasing out-of-town piano customers. The average freight on a piano moved out of town is only $7. Satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CLOSE REMOVAL SALE—

Of but a few more days in which to secure a real bargain in a

STANDARD NEW PIANO.

New Pianos.....$123.

New Pianos.....$147.

New Pianos.....$165.

New Pianos.....$180.

AND UPWARDS.

Every piano in our store marked down from $100 to $150.

Remember this is not a "shop worn" sale—strictly new pianos at prices usually charged for second hand.

Easy Terms of Payment.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

IF YOU DESIRE A BARGAIN IN SLIGHTLY USED OR SECOND-HAND PIANO, READ THIS LIST:

Steinway, mahogany, as good as new.....$375
Crabe, mahogany, as good as new.....300
Adams, almost new, mahogany.....265
Bush & Gerts, mahogany, fine condition.....225
Hallet & Davis, as good as new, former price $450.....225
Hallet & Davis, in good condition.....175
Decker Bros., large size, oak case.....165
Emerson, good condition.....135
Hallet & Davis, walnut case.....135
Julius Bauer & Co., good condition.....115
Whitehall, walnut.....95
Chickering.....90
Mahogany, upright.....85
Square pianos, $15, $20, $25, $35, and upwards.

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

J. O. TWICHELL,
207 and 211 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$10,000—NO TRADE—VERY SUBERN 4-flat bldg., 7 and 8 rooms each; 2-story stable; on leading avenue of Hyde Park; very convenient to Chicago University, Plaisance, and the parks; rentals $100 per month; this is a REAL BARGAIN!
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP; cheap; Stickney and Chicago acres; 10 years' time. 2 cors. on each; 22x80 ft. Must be sold; will sell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EQUITY IN A FORECLOSED piece of improved valued at $10,000. Address J. 143, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A MODERN OFFICE BUILDING, downtown, paying 6 per cent net; $275,000. WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 180 DEARBORN.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FREE TRIP TO CHICAGO AND return credited on purchase of one $50 lot, payments $1 per week, no interest; this is less than half price and sacrificed to close a partnership; no transportation; fronting 120 feet on car line; all light, and two stores, all rented; no extra expenses but taxes; mtge. only $7,500; will take good cost chicago; clear, old improved, or choice farm. Address owner, L 226, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION, BUILDERS AND INvestors! I will sacrifice two of the finest Apartment sites in Chgo.; one on Michigan-av., near 32d, 1 on Washington-blvd. Call and see me. C. C. SPOTSWOOD, R. 619 Roanoke, Mad. and La Salle.

FOR SALE—LOOK, READ, AND ACT IF YOU want the biggest bargain in Chicago; elegant, modern stone front 3-story and basement flat; $7,500; only $4,500, $1,500 cash, $6,000 3 years, 6 per cent. Calumet-av., near 35th-st.; this price for 3 days only. E. E. BALDWIN, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—2-FLAT BUILDING ON 22d-st., near Ellis-av., and 8 rooms, all outside; steam heat, etc.; nice home and good investment; rental $1,310; price $10,500; no trade.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME VACANT PROPERty on 56th-st.; at the price there is a fortune in this. Call on C. SPOTSWOOD, R. 619, Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—FINE KENWOOD CORNERS—
All well located; best class of surroundings; frontage of from 50 to 120 ft.; good depth.
TROTTER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3818 PERRY-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE, good barn; 50 feet; 176 feet front; choice location; fine lawn and shade trees; price $6,000.
T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn-st. Tel. Main 37.

FOR SALE—$850 BUYS N. E. COR. LUCIAN-AV. and Hilbert, 43x125. WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $17,500—CHOICE 6-FLAT bldg. on S. S.; rental $2,160 a yr.; must be sold at once. SOUTHARD & TRAINER.

FOR SALE—GROCERY OR SALOON CORNER. Stock at invoice; rent $400; bargain. $2,750. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR SALE—50TH-ST. AND CHAMPLAIN-AV.—222 feet all street improvements in; low price for quick sale. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION, BUILDERS! CHOICE Calumet-av. lot, 100x195, near 52d-st.; price low; easy terms. T. F. ANDREWS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—"DREXEL." 3311 DREXEL; 12 flats; $14,000; rental $1,800; $2,000 cash, bal. easy.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FOR SALE—668 S. LAWNDALE—NEW 7-R. brick residence; ask; snap; $4,000.
CALLAN & VARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MY NEW apartment building; one of the finest on West side; one block to L station; rented for $6,300 year. Address M 321, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME; LOT 20X118; also 2-story brick (rear), 20x32, on Milwaukee-av., near Halsted-st.; income $900 year; mortgaged; will cheap. Address M 336, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—

—ON THE LAKE SHORE—

7, 8, 9, 10, and 12 room brick and frame modern homes; hardwood finish, sideboard built in, butler pantries, reception halls, gas or electric lights, gas grates and logs, furnace and hot water heat, tiled bathrooms, basement laundry, storerooms, spacious lots, light on all sides, good lawns, stone sidewalks, paved streets, sewer, water, gas and electric lights all in and for sale by owner; prices low; $3,250, $3,000, $10,750, $13,000; easy terms; write or telephone for booklet; rapid transit by Northwestern "L."

L. COCHRAN,
Tel., Main 1696. 52 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, Evanston and Calalpa-avs., Edgewater. Open daily.

FOR SALE—ALDINE, NEAR EVANSTON, 30 foot front, 2 flats; steam heat; hardwood; price $7,000. Burling-st., north of Diversey boulevard; improved, for less than value of lot. Eddy-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story frame, 2 flats; $2,200; bargains.
WM. F. TEMPEL & CO., 145 La Salle.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE $1,200 EQUITY worth $2,000, 6-r. modern cottage; lot 82x125; near Cuyler sta. N. W. Ry., 6c fare; if you want a bargain call at once.
CHAS. KUNKEL & CO., 592 Sheffield-av.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, RUSH-ST. bridge; pays well; good investment with extra lent future; $35,000; $15,000 cash, bal. 5%. GEO. H. HIGH & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN; N. CLARK-ST., NEAR Arlington, 40x202, $7,000.
ALLEN, 115 Dearborn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GRAND AUCTION SALE—
Today, Saturday, June 1, great sale of 65 beautiful Maywood lots. Sale afternoon and evening on the premises in big tent on St. Charles-av., near 15th-av. Also 8 lots on Fifth-av., near St. Charles-av. and Madison-st., 11th and 14th-avs. Maywood is fast becoming one of the most beautiful suburbs of Cook County; free from all of the smoke, grime, and dust of the city and yet completely in touch with and enjoying all of the luxuries of the city. Has the charming village of Maywood. High-class schools, churches of all denominations and stores of various kinds are conveniently situated. Maywood lies upon the west bank of the Desplaines River, just 10 miles west of the city limits. The land is about 90 feet above Lake Michigan, some 30 feet above the Desplaines River, and is high, dry, and beautiful. The river affords perfect drainage. Investments made in Maywood for either residence or business purposes are certain to yield a handsome profit.
Apply at our office for free tickets at once. Grand auction sale will leave Wabash-av. depot today at 2:02, arriving in Maywood in time for sale, returning at 10:20 p. m.
Terms—$10 on each lot at time of sale, $15 in three days, balance $5 per month. A foundation for a beautiful home on such easy payments. De Baugh's celebrated military band and quartet.
C. CUMMINGS & CO., 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—A HOME AT IRVING PARK; HOUSE HAS LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, MODERN CONVENIENCES, STEAM HEAT, ETC., ETC., FINE LOT, 132 FEET DEEP, TREES, FRUITS, AND FLOWERS; HOTHOUSE, LARGE BARN, AND BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS; LIBERAL TERMS; POSSESSION AT ANY TIME, IF DESIRED.
APPLY TO
J. R. WICKERSHAM, 163 RANDOLPH-ST.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT MAYWOOD—A 7-room residence; reception hall, attic; cement basement; lot 50x125; all modern improvements; 10 minutes to the city; close to electric station; privilege of buying; be quick. Proviso Land Association, 34 Clark-st., or 19th-av., Maywood.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BERWYN—
3457 Harold-av.....$2,100
2-story 8-room fr., stone foundation; first-class condition. Furnace, new plumbing; low conveniences; all street improvements; the biggest bargain in Berwyn.
WM. FRIES, 1091 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A HOME AT BERWYN—A 9-ROOM house, with attic, cellar; all modern improvements, hardwood floors throughout, lot 50x125; located on 34th-st.; clear of all incumbrance; all assessments paid; for sale by owner; price low; terms to suit. Address Box 806, Berwyn, Ill.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS; 33 AND 50 FT. LOTS, both east and west of and within 3 blocks of Wilson-av. N. W. Elevated station, only $2,100 and up, on payments; 18 MINUTES TO THE CITY and around the loop for 5c. W. E. CASSELMAN, cor. Wilson and Evanston-avs., Sheridan Park.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—3437 HAROLD-AV., 2-story 8-room frame residence; stone foundation; all improvements; 11 miles on C., B. & Q.; price $2,100. Assets Realization Co., 1001 Ashland Blk.

FOR SALE—ACRES AND BUNCHES OF LOTS at IRVING PARK; BARGAINS; NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY. APPLY TO
J. R. WICKERSHAM, 163 RANDOLPH-ST.

FOR SALE—FRAME BUILDING; 2 STORIES; 44x84; lot 127x280; good location for factory; within block Wisconsin Central railroad. J. H. HELLER, River View, Ill.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN CLIENT WILL SELL at once, cheap, over 200 lots; well located and subdivided; requires cash. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SAPLE-AV., EVANSTON, NEAR Dempster station, 8-r. house, barn; 75 ft.; $5,000; easy. E. L. STEWART, 416, 145 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN, 40 ACRES; 5 CTS. car fare; 8c. Side, n. of 63d-st.; price only $80, 2000; reasonable terms. Address L H 449, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—12 ACRES ON Sheridan-drive; very choice. Address L T 314, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO OWNERS AND AGENTS OF real estate; I can make QUICK SALES OF DESIRABLE PROPERTIES by my NEW METHOD. Call on me or write for particulars.
CHARLES L. SCHAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

WANTED—INTERVIEWS. OWNERS OF CHIcago property who desire to sell or exchange.
C. C. SPOTSWOOD,
R. 613 Roanoke, cor. Madison and La Salle.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR WESTERN LANDS —Neb., Kansas, Dakota, Minnesota, Wis., and Iowa. Mail descriptions, lowest prices. HOBART LAND CO., Phoenix Building, Minneapolis.

WANTED—CLEAR LAND IN KANSAS, NEbraska, or So. Dakota for Chicago property, about $10,000; owners only. C. C. SPOTSWOOD,
R. 613 Roanoke, Mad. and La Salle.

WANTED — OWNERS WISHING TO MAKE quick sales, consult our Auction department. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., s. w. cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY PROPERTIES, BIG AND small, foreclosed or threatened with foreclosure. Address Z 505, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

SUBSTANTIAL, WORTHY, ATTRACTIVE, NEW, AND ELEGANT modern corner apartment bldg., 8 flats in Lot near boulevard and the park; all rented to prompt and responsible tenants; rents, $905 per month; equity, $40,000. Will sacrifice for clear old improved in Chicago. Owner, submit what you have, clear, for this A1 investment. Address J. T. 245, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLEAR LOT WITH 5-CENT FARE, worth from $500 to $1,000, as part payment for my equity of $5,500 in new 7-room Roman pressed brick and stone front house, containing every modern improvement, located at Buena Park. Apply to owner at 1385 Sheridan-drive, two blocks south of Sheridan-drive station of Northwestern elevated.

ANYTHING GOOD TO EXCHANGE—I MAY HAVE WHAT YOU WANT; ANY AMOUNT UP TO $1,000,000. APPLY TO
J. R. WICKERSHAM, 163 RANDOLPH-ST.

EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE AND CASH FOR general merchandise; $2,000 to $4,000. Address M 218, Tribune office.

CLEAR REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE FOR merchandise; $6,000. Address M 311, Tribune.

WANTED — A LAKE GENEVA COTTAGE. Ground, for equity, 2-flat brick. 214 Warren-av.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

BUILDING LOANS—
We will make loans as small as $5,000 at 4½% where margin of security is unusually large. Can you pay a portion of your present loan? If so, we can quote you very low interest several rates. Prepayments allowed. No delay. We pass on security.
If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
We have a client with cash in hand looking for bargains in real estate.
BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.
HENRY A. ROTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON Chicago and suburban property at 5 and 5½ per cent, according to security; liberal prepayment privileges if desired.

Building loans a specialty.
Prompt attention given to applications.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

CHANDLER MORTGAGE COMPANY
[Not incorporated.]
FIRST MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
FIVE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.
New apartment building bonds in denominations of $500 on sale.
110 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $2,000 and over at 5, 5¼, and 5½ per cent; interest without commission or expense. Prompt service.
I PAY ALL EXPENSES.
HENRY VAN ILLESINGEN.
MAIN FLOOR, 88 LA SALLE-ST., opp. City Hall.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $2,000 and over at 5, 5¼, and 5½ per cent interest, without commission or expense.
Prompt service.
I PAY ALL EXPENSES.
HENRY VAN ILLESINGEN.
MAIN FLOOR, 88 LA SALLE-ST., opp. City Hall.

REAL ESTATE LOANS MADE IN 24 HOURS—UNDER $1,000; REPAYABLE WITHIN 2 MONTHS, OR IN INSTALLMENTS WITHIN ONE YEAR; ON VACANT LOTS; ON 2D MORTGAGES; ALSO ON SMALL FIRST MORTGAGES, OR SECURED BY RENTS.
1424, 79 DEARBORN-ST.

WANTED—$4,500, 5 PER CENT, 2 COM. ON two 3-story brick and frame buildings; 272-274 S. Peoria-st., near Harrison; rented, $720; lot 52x125, alley on side; value, $10,000.
FENTON,
177 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fees; privilege to pay all or part at maturity and stop interest thereon. Building loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 167 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY,
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
GOLD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago and suburban real estate; repayable in monthly payments; interest reduces monthly, and payments are made to apply on principal.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY-BANK,
Jackson-blvd. and Jackson-st.
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

6% —REAL ESTATE LOANS— 5½%
No commission—no attorney's fees.
BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
62 and 64 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 154 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $800 to $1,500. Title Guarantee and Trust Co., trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1004 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT lowest rates on approved real estate security, prepayment privileges.
HOLTON, SEELYE & PARISH, 204, 145 La Salle.

4½ PER CENT LOANS FROM $2,000 UP WHERE security is extra good, giving privilege to pay all or any part any interest day; immediate action.
NICHOLS & BIGGS, 161 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500 TO $2,000 ON improved property, 5 and 6 per cent. Interest no delay, as we pass on the security. F. H. HATHAWAY & CO., 807 Atwood Building.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE; 5 PER cent; no commission; no attorneys' fees. E. S. ROBINSON, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st., at lowest rates on city real estate.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved and unimproved current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT; LOWEST rates; immediate inspection; special fund.
LAWRENCE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. W. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTAte at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUND, $500 AND UPwards, 5 and 6 per cent.
OLIVER & SCOTT & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Main floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in quarterly installments.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

M'LANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 80 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON approved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTate at 5 and 6 per cent interest. WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT—ANY SUM, ON improved or building loans; quick action. EDWIN WINN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT 5 PER CENT; $2,500 and upwards with prepayment privileges.
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MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMP.; lowest rates. C. C. CHIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

TO LOAN AMOUNTS OF $1,000 AND UP AT 5 per cent. R. J. LANGHENRY, 145 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

SALARY LOANS QUICK.
No indorser or mortgage.
Confidential and courteous treatment.
Best terms and easy payments.
J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., Suite 23.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED—LOANS on some, 60% endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give higher cash and loan values than companies; real estate loans, 5 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan values than companies. RICHARD HERSFIELD, 711 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1873.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES without mortgage, without indorser; quickly, quietly, easy payments.
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YOUNG LAWYER HAS SPECIAL PRIVATE fund to loan salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible concerns at very low rates; amounts and payments to suit; confidential. 1010 Atwood Bldg.

LOANS TO ALL CLASSES OF SALARIED PEOple; low rates and easy payments; quick results; confidential; call or write. Railway Employes' Supply Co., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st.

SALARIED PEOPLE, RETAIL MERCHANTS, teamsters, boarding-house keepers, etc., furnished money without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS MONEY TO HONEST salaried people, shop and factory hands, railroad employes, etc. R. 840, 125 La Salle-st.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE AT LOWEST RATES; EASY PAYMENTS; NO PUBLICITY. 1424 UNITY BUILDING, 79 DEARBORN-ST.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN HONEST SALaried employes. Room 77, 163 Randolph-st.

FINANCIAL.

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MONEY
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ON
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SILVERWARE,
CLOTHING,
ETC.,
ON YOUR OWN NOTE,
without any other
indorser, at just
half the rates of
other lenders.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
LOUIS STERN & CO.,
CHICAGO'S OLDEST PAWNBROKERS.
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WE ADVANCE
MONEY
To Male or Female Employes of Good Character at Less Cost Than Heretofore.
We Anticipate Payment of Rents, Incomes and Legacies.
Buy Acceptable Accounts and Notes in any Amount.
Money Loaned on Personal Property.
Money Advanced on any Good Security in Amounts from $10.00 to $10,000.00.
No Publicity.
JOHN MULHOLLAND,
315 The Temple, La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR A SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTment buy gold bonds bearing 6 per cent interest, paying semi-annually. Issued by reliable trust company. For particulars call at the general office of the Cape Nome and Colorado Gold Mining and Dredging Company, Suite 822, 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

SALARIED PEOPLE, DON'T BORROW MONEY at 10% per month; I loan at 6%. H C 421, Tribune.

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RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM.
OFFICE 96 MADISON-ST., COR. DEARBORN.
SUITE 517. HOURS 9 TO 5; SUNDAY 9 TO 2.
DR. BIGELOW, CHICAGO'S OLDEST SPECIALIST.
Treats all diseases and complications of women, no matter what form or gravity, without operation, pain, or danger when others fail to cure you, don't be discouraged; call on us; we guarantee positive cure or no pay required.
The Reliable Sanitarium has been before the public for many years, and is comfortably arranged for ladies before and during confinement, and home for infants; lady and gent physicians in attendance; moderate terms; will accept two to work for service. Elegant private accommodations for ladies during confinement.
NOTICE—Before going elsewhere consult us. All letters strictly confidential. Consultation and examination free.

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The only EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR WOMEN.
DR. E. J. DENNIS, DR. E. J. DENNIS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
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The only physician in Chicago who devotes the whole of his time to the treatment of diseases of women.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved and painless methods. Prompt relief guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION, PAIN, OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Private home if desired for ladies remaining under my care. Lady physician in attendance if desired. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR LADIES. WOMEN ONLY.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE OF EDINBURG, SCOTLAND.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 2.
Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES AND COMPLICATIONS of women by MY ORIGINAL and PAINLESS methods, which relieve the most complicated cases in a few hours.
ELEGANT PRIVATE HOME.
SPECIAL ATTENTION to CONFINEMENT cases.
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Expert medical service for women in delicate health, before and during confinement.
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LADIES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY, $5. DR. HASENCLEVER, 75 State-st., R. 42. Advice free.

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PROF. C. F. LEON,
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NEAR 12TH-ST.
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PRICE $1.00.

PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS. MEDIUMS. READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY.
Advice on business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs, guides to success.

MRS. DR. EDWARDS, CELEBRATED PSYCHIC trance medium and clairvoyant. If there is anything you wish to know, any desire of your heart answered, consult this lady, whose power has mystified the most sceptical. One visit to a genuine occult priestess will repay you for many disappointments. All affairs of life. 768 W. Madison.

$5 READING FOR $1 BY LI HUNG FONG, THE world's greatest Chinese clairvoyant and palmist, 299 Michigan-av., opp. Logan monument. Your past, present, and future; satisfaction given or no fee accepted; full readings by mail, $1; a brief but substantial reading for 50c. Hours, 9 to 9.

$5 READING FOR $1 BY LI HUNG FONG, THE world's greatest Chinese clairvoyant and palmist, 299 Michigan-av., opp. Logan monument. Your past, present, and future; satisfaction given or no fee accepted; full readings by mail, $1; a brief but substantial reading for 50c. Hours, 9 to 9.

MADAM LULU, TRUTHFUL FORTUNE TELLer and palmist; full sittings and satisfaction given. Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 207 W. Madison-st.

VEILED PROPHET READS YOUR LIFE LIKE an open book; gives names, locates diseases free. 271 E. Indiana-st.

MME. ISENBERG, EUROPEAN FORTUNE TELler; ladies, 25c; gents, 50c. 302 W. Madison-st.

MRS. TOWNE, CLAIRVOYANT AND SEER. 651 W. Madison-st., 1st flat rear.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY—
Dividend No. 8. The eighth quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾) per cent upon the preferred stock of this company has been declared payable on July 1st, 1901, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 15th, 1901. The transfer books will close on June 15th, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen on July 1st, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m.
WM. BARRET RIDGELY, Secretary.

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BUFFALO, OMAHA, COLUMBIAN, CENTENNIal stamps; souvenir cards. Wolsifer, 36 Madison.

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FARMERS! AZTEK EXTERMINATOR WILL not only kill potato bug, but will keep them miles away from the potato field. Kills chicken lice. Indispensable for wine growers. $1.50 a pound; will cover 2 acres of potato land.

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MALARIA? Anti-Malaria will cure malaria in one day. You send us $1; we will send you cure box for $1.50; after cure we trust you will mail us 50c. We sell this recipe for $2 to sufferers.

NEURALGIA? The Samaritor will cure neuralgia in one day. Relief box, 10c; cure box, 50c, by mail.

WEAK EYES? Ocola, eye balm, for teary, weak, inflamed eyes, for film or black spots before the eyes; nothing better for failing eyesight. Relief box, 10c; cure box, by mail, 50c.

CURLY HAIR? Hair Curling Essence for lovely girls with fancy curls. Curls produced by our essence, stay for months in any weather; 8-oz. bottle 30c by mail; gross, $15.

INK TABLETS? Edison's acid proof ink tablets, one tablet making 1 oz bottle of best ink; saving 6c on every 5c bottle of common ink; 50c per 100; $4 per 1,000.

Always send 2c stamp for further information.

EDISON CHEMICAL CO.,
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W

HOLD TRIAL OF SWEARING

DIGNIFIED SCHOOL GROUNDS COMMITTEE IN A FARCE.

Climax Comes When, After Principal Jacobs of the Gallistiel Has Charged Engineer with Profanity and Has Shown How He Did It, the Two Men Clasp Hands and Forgive and Forget — Telephone Girl Overlooked When Room Was Cleared.

The Buildings and Grounds committee of the Board of Education, which usually concerns itself with the opening of bids, ordering repairs, and similar abstruse matters, devoted itself to comedy pure and simple yesterday afternoon. While Engineer Charles H. Platt of the Gallistiel School, in South Chicago, stood grinning before the committee, Principal Arthur E. Jacobs was obliged to repeat examples of the engineer's profanity of which he complained.

The women and children had been cleared from the room before the swearing began. Superintendent Cooley fled at the first oath. After it was nearly over the telephone girl was noticed. She had stuck bravely to her post, though she was separated from the committee-room only by a thin glass partition.

"Did you hear that?" inquired Chairman Joseph Downey through the glass after an extreme example of what the engineer could say when angry.

"No," answered the operator, in tones that were audible in all parts of the committee-room.

Touching Tableau, but No Limelight.

The end was as dramatic as curtain was ever rung down upon. Chairman Downey advocated separating the men.

"No, sir," said Trustee Sexton; "they have just said they find no fault with each other. Let them shake hands."

The two men stood at one end of the table about which the committee sat. Principal Jacobs assumed a heroic pose, and extending one hand toward the engineer said:

"I will shake hands with Mr. Platt."

They shook hands and looked at the members of the committee to see if they were touched. Chairman Downey was.

"Now get out of here, both of you," he said, "and the next time you come back this high-class travesty is more likely to be a funeral."

The case came up through a complaint of Engineer Platt that Principal Jacobs hade laid hands on his boy. In return complaints from Principal Jacobs were read alleging that the janitor failed to do his duty and often used profane language. The boy could remember little about how he was hurt, and the teacher in the room at the time said she saw no attempt by the principal to chastise the boy. She admitted there was friction between the principal and engineer.

"That's at the bottom of the whole matter," said Trustee Downey. "Now let's hear what is the matter."

Shows How Platt Swore.

Principal Jacobs mentioned, among other things, three times when he had reproved the engineer for swearing. He was asked to tell about them.

"Once," he said, "was when a man came to collect a bill."

"Don't count that," said Trustee Sexton, "that was probably justifiable."

"Tell us what he said," suggested a member.

Mr. Jacobs nodded toward the women and children and offered to write it out. It was then that the committee ordered the room cleared. Mr. Jacobs screwed his face into a close resemblance of that of the engineer and swore. Shocking as the oaths were, the mimickry convulsed the committeemen.

Platt seemed to enjoy the exhibition more than any one else. He denied having used certain oaths. When a member of the committee asked him if he never had uttered a certain word he retaliated:

"I guess there's not many men who haven't under certain circumstances, is there?"

Another amusing circumstance of the trial was the proposal of Chairman Downey to read a letter concerning Principal Jacobs' character.

"I object," said the principal. "I have come here alone, without witnesses, not expecting a trial."

The letter was in commendation of his character.

After spending a whole afternoon in getting at the facts the committee decided on the handshaking tableau, which closed the farce.

PUT A CHECK ON PROFANITY.

Managers of Big Industries Say the Practice Would Not Be Tolerated —Few Set Rules.

Profanity is discouraged with more or less firmness by the big commercial and manufacturing institutions of Chicago. While the "cussing" habit may not be frowned on so severely as it is by the management of Swift & Co., there is nevertheless an unwritten law against swearing.

Swift & Co. have just discharged a foreman because he swore at some butchers.

"It has always been our policy to prohibit profanity as much as possible," said a representative of Swift & Co. "This policy is as much for the protection of our employés from abusive language as it is for the promotion of our own business interests, for there are undoubtedly many of our patrons who object to the use of profane language."

The McCormick Harvesting Machine company, which has hundreds of men at work in its shops, discountenances profanity.

"We have never posted any sign forbidding swearing," said Stanley McCormick, "but our employés understand that there is an unwritten law against the practice. Our foremen understand that they cannot swear at their men; but, for that matter, we never have had any complaint on that score."

Out at the Deering Harvester company's plant the rules and regulations contain no special mention of profanity as being classed under the head of "don'ts." But the rules cover "cuss words" just as clearly, nevertheless, and the men understand that their swearing must be done outside of the shops.

"Our employés don't swear," said Superintendent Conway of the Armour & Co. packing plant at the Stock-Yards, "and we never had occasion to put up any signs forbidding profanity. We would not permit swearing, but I have yet to hear any complaint from the employés against their foremen."

"We never found it necessary to forbid swearing," said a member of the firm of Reid, Murdoch & Co., "but we should do so if the practice were prevalent. There are trying circumstances under which an employé can plead excuse for flying off the handle and saying cuss words, but we have no reason for making any rules governing their choice of language."

LAST CONFESSIONS OF MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF.

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THE TRIBUNE today prints the fifth installment of "The Last Confessions" of Marie Bashkirtseff, the remarkable Russian girl whose pathetic life came to an end in 1884 at the age of 24 years.

THE DIARY.

Thursday, 22d May.

I had promised, long ago, to go to see Carolus Duran, and this morning I remembered the promise. He receives on Thursday mornings. We go there then. This charming man was in a velvet jacket, and he has, my faith, outlined I know not what Spanish step while a friend played on the guitar. Afterward I played the organ and he sang.

I begin to be a little nervous. A year ago, to a day, I was in the agonies of the naming. Ah! it's nothing!

Friday, 23d May.

Opening of the Messonier exhibition, Rue de Sese, for the benefit of the night shelters. Mamma is patroness. There are six millions' worth of pitcures there, and it's only a third of what he has done. I am in dark grays. Many acquaintances. A very pleasant quarter of an hour. Thence we went to the Salon. Few people. Carolus Duran, always charming. I hope much that he will vote for me.

M. N—— announces his visit for this evening, and says, "After all, do not grieve." And we see that he has spoken of me to all the artists. Could this be a move of X—— to reduce me to modesty and buy something of me very cheap?

I receive a note from the architect:

"Dear Mademoiselle: They are asses, all! Medals are only made for nobodies. Do better still! One can always do better; it is the only way of avenging yourself. A real artist is above all this jobbery. Believe me, your friend and your admirer,

"EMILE BASTIEN-LEPAGE."

Wednesday, 28th May.

In reply to M. Julian: "Monster: Do not suppose me to be very much agitated because I write to you again. I no longer recollect my letter, but I told him in substance that, without being in a rage, I no longer believe M. Julian capable of having played comedy.

"I should like, then, to know, dear master, all about it, what the honorable jury says, what are the principal faults. Why! I think less well of my painting than anybody; but in spite of myself I see on the right and on the left things rewarded, and I am plunged into an ocean of doubt. The only thing that interests me is to know whether my picture is good or bad. Do not tell me it is good in order to console me; it is better to tell me the truth and not let me persist in a vain path. The things I consider feeble or absurd are perhaps the good ones; I deceive myself—that is all. I know one always attains if one is really strong. But what delay and what pain!

"I am really ashamed to speak so much of myself, but I must defend myself. I believe myself very impartial. I am at once actor and spectator; the spectator Me judges the painting of the actor Me.

"It is not good compared with a master, but compared with those who have got medals—O, Lord!"

Friday, May 30.

This evening we went to the Marquise de C——. Mme. Krauss, the Vicomtesse de Tredern, Princess Jeanne Bonaparte, etc., etc., were there. The Countess de Tredern is a great lady, who has got an enormous advertisement as an aristocratic singer. She is pretty, immensely rich, and sings well—in fact, one of the rare talents of the great world. I am dismal, and dream of the philosophy of love as well as the love of the philosophers. All the people around me had real preoccupations while I weltered in abstractions.

Monday, 2d June.

Emile Bastien-Lepage dines here. His brother only adds a few lines to his mother's letter. He no longer writes to his dearest friends, does not work, and endures horrible suffering, physical and mental. He writes: "Thank the Bashkirtseffs for me and give them my kind regards. I have read the newspaper articles on Mlle. Bashkirtseff, and her success does not surprise me."

The kind architect says I have had the medal, because all the artists noticed my picture and I am known, and have had great and true success.

I have a subject for a picture. It came to me at 3 o'clock, and this evening at dinner I saw what I should do so distinctly that it made me jump up as if there were a spring in the chair. I was just wanting a modern subject with plenty of figures, something nude, and a not too large canvas. The very thing; I am going to do it. What? Ah, well, some outlandish wrestlers, with people around them. There will be bare bodies to show that I can do the nude. And the people around—that will be difficult; but if it lays hold of me, that is all that is necessary—intoxication!

Saturday, 21st June.

I am thinner by half. For two months it has been possible to follow day by day the progress of this attenuation. It is no longer Venus Callipyge—it is Diana. Diana may change into a carcass. In appearance I am well and live as usual. But I have fever every day. Sometimes in the day, sometimes in the night. Nightmare, hallucinations.

Disciples of Maupassant, do not attribute this condition to the sleeplessness of a full-grown girl! No, my poor friends, it is not that. Dreams of love, I make them every evening to send me to sleep—at least, when I do not think of some picture. No, it is real fever, fatiguing and stupefying.

So I am resolved to go and see Dr. Potain. You understand, this is not the moment to die. There are triumphant articles in the society papers in Paris and in England.

My dress and my coiffure of the Russian Embassy are going the round of the press—coiffure à la Psyche, they say. I have also fifty papers that speak of my salon and some serious art criticisms. I begin to have talent, and I see myself wither.

I have read Daudet's new book, over which Paris is distracted. It is called "Sappho." I have read it twice, wishing to be reconciled with Daudet's style, which unnerves me. Am I ridiculous to be provoked by it? It runs, runs; it spins along always quickly. It is a flight, a scattering. The reader strives to follow, breathless. It is all scraps of phrases, scraps thrown off, as if regretfully, by a pitiful man, who is too much pressed to say as much as he knows, and always something sinister in hints apropos of fried potatoes. It is like a picture painted in dabs—the eye is fidgeted by not being able to rest on anything solid. An endless pleiade.

How Zola would execrate it! But he will not say so. If he disparage Daudet, who should he praise? And he must have the air of loving others besides himself. He burns incense to Goncourt and Daudet so as not to seem to adore himself only.

Wednesday, June 24.

It seems that we shall have the cholera. It is already at Toulon. It is those infamous English, who, for money interests, make thousands of men die. If ever there was a people denuded of all sympathetic qualities, that is one. They are wise and repellent, egotists and cowards, as history shows.

More than 8,000 people have left Toulon. A good part came to Paris by this morning's train. It is nice for Paris. It seems that in the Chamber they were so much moved that the Egyptian question troubled no one. Ah! man is interesting to study when he becomes quite natural in face of a question of life or death. Every one becomes primitive, and Jules Ferry will have a face like my little model, age 6 years.

Do you see them, these animals in frock coats and vests, going to ask for explanations from the Minister of Marine? Do you see these herds—destined to perish some day or other—who are conscious of it, and yet agitate themselves all the same? What is the good? We all die, whatever we do, as Maupassant says.

We know that we shall all die; that none will escape, and we have the courage to live under this frightful menace.

Is it not this terror of the end, when we are no more, that urges certain men to leave something behind them? Yes, those who are conscious of this inevitable end have a horror of it and wish to survive. Is not this instinct the proof that there is, or that we desire, an immortality?

O, to finish! to disappear! And others will come after. Did I not wish to die last year because I shall not leave a name like Michael Angelo?

6th July.

I am afraid of tiring Jules Bastien-Lepage. I do not feel that he takes pleasure in seeing me, though he is very amiable.

There are fugitive gleams—ones knows not what—that put you in confidence. And that is wanting to me. He is very much spoiled, this man, very much used to having people at his feet. What then? I also am used to an enormous value being put on my amiability. But he is such a great artist, a rising altogether above others. He knows I understand and adore his painting.

I have been to find the wrestlers in company with Rosalie. It seems they do not work outside but indoors, and especially in the evening. That alters everything, for I do not want to paint in artificial light, and I should not have the interest of street types.

(Guy de Maupassant's literary star was at this period in the ascendant. Marie Bashkirtseff entered into the following half literary, half sentimental correspondence with him.)

(To be continued.)

"ONE OF THE STRIKING PICTURES IN THE BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY.

Elizabeth, the second daughter of King Charles I., who died Sept. 8, 1650. The picture is by Miss Selam Briggs and the story it tells is in the following quotation from history: "Supposing her to have fallen asleep her attendants left her. On their return they found her dead, her face resting on the Bible open at the passage, 'Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'"

HOME MISSIONS DAY AT LUTHERAN GENERAL SYNOD.

Report of the Board at Des Moines Session Shows Wide Range of Work Accomplished in This Country.

Des Moines, Ia., May 31.—[Special.]—This was Home Mission day at the meeting of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church of the United States. An interesting report was presented by the secretary of the board in charge of that work. The report indicated that the Home Mission board was mindful of the opportunities presented for mission work in this country. They had aided 165 missions during the biennium, and twenty-eight new missions had been enrolled. They were only prevented from aiding sixty other fields, from which applications had been received, through lack of the necessary funds.

They had paid over $72,000 to missionaries, for salaries during the biennium, and could use $125,000 to good advantage. The interest in the work was shown by strong speeches at the afternoon session heartily indorsing the work of the board, and at the conclusion, under the direction of Dr. G. W. Enders of York, Pa., the delegates in a short space of time subscribed $4,500 for home mission purposes.

The report of the board in charge of the Home for the Aged was also heard today. Local preparations are being made for to-morrow afternoon and evening when the twentieth anniversary of the appointment of the Rev. S. J. Bount, D. D., of this city as Western secretary of the Home Mission board will be observed.

A reception will be given in the afternoon at the Savory House, which has already been reserved for the occasion, and in the evening suitable exercises will be held in the church. Among th addresses will be one by Peter S. Grosscup of Chicago, Judge of the United States Court.

St. James' Church Concert.

The annual sacred concert at St. James' Church, Twenty-ninth street and Wabash avenue, will take place tomorrow evening. The soloists will be Miss Jane Macintosh, soprano; Miss Josephine Yorke, alto; Arthur Burton, tenor; and John W. Lindo, bass. A chorus of forty will take part under the direction of the organist, Wilhelm Middelschulte. Carl Brueckner, cellist of the Thomas Orchestra, also will appear in the program.

Struckmann Wins Suit for Salary.

Judge Ball has decided that Cook County is indebted to William F. Struckmann in the sum of $2,400 for his salary as Assistant County Attorney from November, 1898, to March, 1900. This sum covers the period in which Struckmann was kept out of his office by the ruling of the Civil Service Commissioners.

Y. M. C. A. Sends Out Graduates.

The eleventh annual commencement of the Secretarial Institute and Training School of the Y. M. C. A. was held last night in Association Hall. The Rev. William E. Barton of Oak Park delivered the commencement address and President I. E. Brown the diplomas.

Postmaster Coyne Goes Fishing.

Postmaster Coyne started on a fishing trip yesterday to several Wisconsin lakes. He expects to be absent until Monday. In the meanwhile John M. Hubbard is acting Postmaster.

WILL TALK AWAY DIRT.

WEST SIDE WOMEN UNDERTAKE COMPREHENSIVE TASK.

Call a Mass-Meeting for Friday Night to Organize an Association to Clean and Beautify Quarter of City—Projectors Propose Merely to Induce the Men to Do the Work—Auxiliary of Episcopal Diocese Meets at Church of Epiphany and Elects Officers.

The West End Woman's club, through a special committee of fifteen, started a movement yesterday afternoon which has for its object the beautifying of the entire Northwest Side. A mass-meeting will be called for next Friday evening at the Princess Rink, in West Madison street. The women do not propose to do the work themselves. They will do talking and organizing.

"O, no," said a member of the committee, "all we want to do is to urge on the men. They will be on the committees and will inspect the streets. We will do organizing and talking."

The West Side Improvement association, or whatever it may be named when the organization is perfected, is to be the largest organization of its kind in the city. It will cover all the territory west of the river and north of Twelfth steet to the city limits.

The committee, which met yesterday at the West Side Y. M. C. A. rooms, consisted of:

Mrs. Fred K. Tracy,
Mrs. Arnold N. Hoag,
Mrs. D. W. Graham,
Mrs. M. A. Loring,
Mrs. Ernest Kohlsaat,
Mrs. Wm. A. Winkler,
Mrs. F. B. Little,
Mrs. W. H. Wilson,
Mrs. T. O. Perry,
Mrs. O. Sands,
Mrs. E. L. Stewart,
Mrs. J. N. Danforth,
Mrs. Jasper N. Hunt,
Mrs. H. A. Phillips,
Mrs. W. S. Heath.

"Of course we speak modestly in undertaking this movement," said Mrs. Tracy, chairman of the committee, "but we are confident the general interest at the present time will take up the cause and sweep it along. We rely on the energy and business ability of the men to furnish the needed impetus and stability, and we shall do our utmost to interest a large number of people."

Representatives from every Episcopal parish and mission in the city attended the seventeenth annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the diocese of Chicago at the Church of the Epiphany during the afternoon. The old officers of the society were reelected as follows:

President—Mrs. John Henry Hopkins.
Vice Presidents—Miss Katherine D. Arnold, Mrs. Vincy B. Fullerton, Mrs. W. D. C. Street, Mrs. Eleanor M. Duncombe.
Treasurer—Mrs. James T. Hoyne.
Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary L. Banks.
Recording Secretary—Miss Florence Beckett.

Gives Picnic to 2,000 Children.

Menomonee, Wis., May 31.—[Special.]—Senator James H. Stout banqueted 2,000 school children at Wilson Park this afternoon. One hundred gallons of ice cream and 500 cakes were consumed.

FRESHMEN SLAY THEIR FOE WITH CANNON AT EVANSTON.

"Trig" Is Given in Sheppard Field and the "Villian" Is Killed After a Chase Over the Ice and Other Incidents.

"Trig," erstwhile the terror of the freshmen of Northwestern University, met his fate last night at the hands of the infuriated members of the freshman class. His downfall was shown in a play on Sheppard Field. After using many disguises and running dangerous risks in his various escapades, the fugitive was at last caught and filled with shot and ball from an old cannon which had been procured for the occasion. The most dangerous chance which "Trig" took was in his first escape from his pursuers. Followed by the freshmen, who were led in their chase by bloodhounds, he reached the water's edge, and with the desperation of despair he essayed to escape by crossing the water, leaping from one ice cake to another. The attempt was successful, and for a time "Trig" eluded his pursuers, only to be captured when he returned to the scene of his former deeds.

Previous to his daring escape over the ice floes "Trig", had served in the disguise of a girl as a cashier of a restaurant. While there he had won the hearts of two freshmen, Jake and Algy. They, becoming jealous of each other, decided to fight a duel, the winner of which should have the charming cashier. In the progress of the duel Algy is disarmed, and to save him "Trig" reveals his identity and then flees. Robert J. Hamilton filled the part of "Trig," while George S. Keepers and Eugene Brownell took the parts of Jake and Algy.

The story of "Trig" and his tragic death was written especially for last night's performance, and its rendition has been awaited for weeks by the anxious students. The incidents and the scenes of the play were identified with the Northwestern campus, and the play was filled to the brim with local hits on both the professors and students.

A large stage had been erected on Sheppard Field for the performance, and nearly the entire student body was present, as the cremation is one of the yearly events.

FOOTBALL COACH ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF KIDNAPING.

Dr. Wylie G. Woodruff Taken Into Custody at Portland, Ore.—Kansas Woman and Little Daughter Locked Up.

Portland, Ore., May 31.—[Special.]—Arrest on a charge of kidnaping was the greeting accorded Dr. Wylie G. Woodruff of Philadelphia, one of the star football players of the University of Pennsylvania five years ago, and Mrs. Edith Moyer of Lawrence, Kas., when they arrived in this city today. The warrant, sworn to at Kansas City, Mo., by Mr. Moyer, accused the couple of kidnaping his baby daughter, Myrtle, who was with her mother today and who was taken into custody with the couple.

"I don't understand what the matter is," said Dr. Woodruff, when arrested. "I came here to make my home in Oregon. This arrest is an outrage, and I propose to make some one suffer."

Kansas City, Mo., May 31.—The warrant for Dr. Woodruff's arrest on a charge of kidnaping the child was sworn out here yesterday by Mr. Moyer, who arrived here from Ohio. All persons concerned formerly lived in Lawrence, Kas. Moyer was a druggist and became acquainted with Dr. Woodruff when the latter acted as coach for the Kansas University football team two years ago. In February Mrs. Moyer went to the home of her parents in Menominee, Mich. Moyer followed, but finally went alone to Cridersville, O. Mr. Moyer is said to have left Menominee with the child on May 8, and Dr. Woodruff, Mrs. Moyer, and the child are said to have left for the West on May 10.

Moyer, when he left for Portland today, said he desired possession of the child, and then would drop the charge of kidnaping.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the lateness of the spring, the time for closing the entry books in "The Tribune's" garden contest will be extended until June 15. Experienced gardeners agree that most of the shrubs and flowers can be planted for a fortnight yet; after that time only a few flowers can be raised to blooming age before the cold weather sets in. If you haven't started a garden yet, do so at once. The present plan is to judge about Aug. 1 all gardens entered in the competition.

EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

I desire to compete for the prizes you offer for the best garden and window displays.

Name.....

Address.....

LETTERS ON THE COMPETITION.

More Good Advice for Amateur Gardeners from Those Who Have Had Experience.

Editor of The Tribune: I have been a reader of your paper for the last seven or eight years, and have followed your garden contest with great interest from the first issue. I enjoyed it with great pleasure, for I am a lover of flowers, and I am sure that others have shared the same benefit.

Public spirit has really begun at home with us. I wish you could see how your contest has filled the hearts of our neighbors with real love of nature, of flowers, and of clean yards.

Would it be possible for you to publish the names and addresses of all the competitors after the closing day. The reason why I ask this is that I would enjoy visiting the gardens of other competitors and having other competitors visit mine. With a godspeed in your efforts.

CHARLES R. GARRETT,
842 Flournoy street.

Note—It would be impossible to print the names of all who have entered THE TRIBUNE'S garden competition, but a list will be published of all competitors whose gardens deserve special mention.—Garden Editor.

Suffers from Flower Thieves.

Editor of The Tribune: A great work is being done by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in its effort to encourage the outdoor decoration of our homes, thereby aiding materially the beautifying of the city; also the elevating and educating of the masses, to whom beauty and art, either outdoor or indoor, natural or cultivated, is unknown.

What is more satisfying to the eye than beautiful lawns, luxuriant clinging vines, and graceful shrubs, covered in their season with the blossoms of their kind? Now, particularly after a long and trying winter and unusually backward springtime, do we cherish these first rare flowers.

However, must the workingman, whom we are striving to educate, on his way to and from his daily labor, because he is the working man, be allowed to carry off our plants and even shrubs to decorate his own small domain for a TRIBUNE or neighborly contest and nothing be said?

Last but not least, indeed, are the children, the dear, sweet little children, who love flowers instinctively and are not far removed from blossoms themselves. If the stray dogs and cats that always abound have not uprooted all our flowering plants, must we contentedly see the children pluck to the roots every pansy in our beds, thereby destroying the plants; also ruthlessly rob and break down our snowball and spirea bushes that they may take flowers to "teacher"?

It is the present day fad that children and the working class have all the rights, the rest of us poor mortals none.

Now, since THE TRIBUNE is doing one good work, will it not try to do another by protesting against the indiscriminate thieving of flowers, and also by calling upon the public school teachers of Chicago to try and instill more thoroughly into the minds of their little charges the difference between meum et tuum. A SUFFERER.

Editor of The Tribune: I think I should much like to compete for the prize you offer for the best window display. I have taken the morning and SUNDAY TRIBUNE for so long I am deeply interested in your work to improve the city. I think it is a pleasing sight to every one to see flowers everywhere.

MRS DUMMER, 652 Fortieth place.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Frank L. Perley Returns from London.

Frank L. Perley, Miss Alice Nielsen's present manager, has returned from London, leaving the affairs of his star to be looked after by his business representative, George Bowles. In New York, where he is now staying, Mr. Perley has been interviewed on the topic of the hostility between himself and Miss Nielsen. He reiterated the statement that he and Miss Nielsen have agreed to part at the conclusion of the London engagement and admitted that the singer would henceforth be under the management of Charles Frohman.

He denied, however, that he had selected Fanchon Thompson as her successor in the operas, "The Fortune Teller" and "The Singing Girl."

"I have not engaged Miss Thompson," he said, "and do not expect to. I have an option, however, upon the services of Mary Garden, an American girl who has met with emphatic success at the Paris Opera Comique. Several English artists of note also are under engagement for my autumn productions. The chief of these productions will be Frederick Ranken and Isador Witmark's musical comedy, "The Chaperons," of which a copyright performance was given in London just before my departure. When the members of the company now supporting Alice Nielsen return to this country they will take the name of the Williams and Perley Opera company.

"I also plan to produce three plays not of a musical order. I secured both of them in England. One is a melodrama, 'For a Woman's Sake,' by J. James Hewson, which has met with favor in the English provinces; the second is a comedy, 'A Marked Man,' and the third an Irish play, 'Rogue Reilly.'"

The statement that the returned opera company will bear the name of Tom Williams as well as his own is proof that the San Francisco racetrack man continues to be Mr. Perley's financial sponsor.

Leo Ditrichstein to Write a New Play.

Leo Ditrichstein, the adapter of the farce, "Are You a Mason?" is under contract to write a new play for Rich & Harris, the managers who produced the farce. William Harris of the firm spent a day in Chicago this week, and before he departed the arrangements for the new piece were definite.

The play shaped itself in Mr. Ditrichstein's mind some time ago, and the writing of it will begin immediately. It will be romantic in kind, but will have a modern setting. Austria, or a small German principality, will supply the background, and it is understood that an incident of recent history has given the actor-dramatist the impulse for his work. The incident is that of the marriage of the Princess Stephanie to a man of comparatively ignoble birth and rank. Mr. Ditrichstein, however, has changed the story about and made it read that a Prince of the realm has married beneath his station, the wife being ostracised and the wedding held by the court to be no wedding. The manner in which the woman wins the esteem of the world and the forgiveness of the country's potentate himself constitutes the body of the drama. The play is to be built to have its most dramatic episode near its conclusion, but the details of that episode are not yet to be told. The intention is to produce the play before the middle of the coming season.

Charles Burnham Leaves Hopkins' Company.

Charles C. Burnham, who has been associated with the theatrical enterprises of Colonel John D. Hopkins for almost two decades, left the Hopkins stock company yesterday. He has been playing character parts in the organization in recent seasons. No cause for the severance of relations between the manager and the actor was given, but it was said Mr. Burnham would take a long rest before seeking new employment.

Run on Concerning Haymarket.

It was rumored yesterday that the Haymarket Theater, when it opened in the fall, would house a popular price stock company, instead of continuing a vaudeville theater. It was said that Kohl & Castle would not give up their control of the house.

Ben-Hur to Open Illinois in Fall.

It was settled yesterday that "Ben-Hur" would be the attraction to open the coming season at the Illinois Theater. The engagement, which is to be of indefinite length, will begin on Sept. 2. William Farnum will appear in the role of Ben-Hur.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This dress is of white foulard, printed with blue flowers. It is made in bands separated with rows of insertion, with buttons at the

FOULARD DRESS.

bottom over a flounce of cream colored taffeta. The bolero is in the same style and the collar of white embroidered taffeta.—New York Herald.

$13.50 to St. Paul and Return.

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry., on May 28, 29, 30, 31, June 2 and 3, account annual meeting American Medical association. Tickets good to return until June 15. City ticket office, 95 Adams street.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MISS MARION RONDTHALER TO BE MARRIED ON JUNE 11.

Albert Cooley Fulton, a Clergyman of Kennebec, Me., the Bridegroom-Mrs. Alexander Stevenson Gives a Dinner for Miss Carolyn Earle and Dr. George H. Weaver—Series of Entertainments Next Week for Miss Elizabeth Hair and Mr. W. S. Lewis.

Added to the list of June weddings is that of Miss Marion Rondthaler, daughter of the Rev. J. A. Rondthaler of 17 Roslyn place, whose marriage to the Rev. Albert Cooley Fulton of Kennebec, Me., will take place at the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening, June 11.

Mrs. Alexander F. Stevenson of 378 La Salle avenue gave a dinner last evening for Miss Carolyn Earle and Dr. George H. Weaver, whose wedding will take place on June 12. There were fourteen guests.

Mrs. F. S. Winston will give a supper this evening for the Winston-Lawrence bridal party, following the rehearsal at St. James' Church.

Mrs. Albert H. Hanson of 4012 Greenwood avenue gave a tea yesterday from 4 till 6 o'clock. Assisting in receiving were:

Mrs. Ernest A. Schoyer, Mrs. George A. Trier,
Mrs. William H. Emery, Mrs. Charles Hammond,
Mrs. Burton Hanson, Mrs. A. R. Masatton,
Miss Packard.

Miss Emery and Miss Schoyer presided at the tea table, which was trimmed with spring flowers.

A number of entertainments will be given next week for Miss Elizabeth Hair, whose wedding to Mr. William Edwin Lewis will take place on Saturday, June 8, at the home of the bride's parents, 5719 Madison avenue. Miss Daisy Wilson will give a luncheon on Tuesday, and on that evening Mr. Harrison C. Lewis will give a dinner for the bridal party at the Union League club. On Wednesday Miss Mabel Salmon will give a matinée party, and on Thursday Mrs. Charles D. Crossette will give a luncheon. Mr. Lewis will give his bachelor supper on Friday evening.

Today at 1 o'clock the women members of the Board of Directors of the Forward Movement will give a luncheon at the Residence House, 220 Sangamon street, for the members of the association. The luncheon will precede the annual meeting to be held at 2:30 o'clock.

An operetta, followed by a strawberry festival and dance, will be given this evening at the Temple Israel, Forty-fourth street and St. Lawrence avenue, under the auspices of the Ladies' society of the temple.

LONG AUTO TRIP ABANDONED.

Machine Stalled in a Sand Hillock in Nevada—Will Be Shipped Across the Continent by Train.

Winnemucca, Nev., May 31.—Alexander R. Winton and Charles B. Shanks of Cleveland, O., have abandoned the attempt to cross the continent in an automobile. The machine stalled in a sand hillock near this place, and they were unable to go farther. The tourists left here for Cleveland, and the automobile will be shipped to that city by rail as soon as it can be extricated. Mr. Winton says it is impossible for an ordinary automobile to cross the sandy deserts of Nevada. He intends to make another trial in a specially constructed machine, which he will build.

TWO CHILDREN BITTEN BY DOG.

Boy and Girl Each Has an Arm Lacerated—Wounds Were Cauterized and the Animal Killed.

Two children were bitten by a dog supposed to have been suffering from rabies yesterday afternoon. They were playing near where they live. The victims were:

Greisner, Edward, 2 years old, 833 Iowa street, right arm lacerated.
Miller, Martha, 4 years old, 837 Rhine street, left arm severely bitten.

Both children were carried to neighboring drug stores and their wounds cauterized. The dog was killed.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

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LADY OXENDEN, who has just been before the courts in England in connection with a promissory note and bill of sale transaction, is the dame whose wailings in court at the time of the bankruptcy of her husband, Sir Percy Oxeden, some years ago, were silenced by the judicial statement, delivered from the bench, that insolvency was no disgrace, and that the idea that bankruptcy entailed any shame was an altogether exploded notion. This assertion was made by the presiding Judge of the Court of Appeal—namely: the Master of the Rolls—and the Lords Justices Lopes and Chitty concurred ex cathedra in this view.

Sir Percy's bankruptcy, I may add, was brought about by certain transactions in connection with a California gold mine known as the "Howling Gulch," and Lady Oxenden declared in court that it was she who was responsible for her husband's having gone into the business, and made a terrible scene in court, entreating the Judges for mercy. It was to console her that they made these admissions from the bench about debts and bankruptcy, advice which Lady Oxenden has evidently taken to heart. For she has gone into business in the city as "a financial agent," for which her experiences in connection with the "Howling Gulch" mine would seem to particularly fit her, but has prospered so little in her new venture that she now finds herself in the hands of the money lenders.

She is described in the judicial proceedings as the only woman following the profession of "financial agent" that there is in the City of London, which I think is not quite correct, since Lady Cook, known in this country as Tennessee Claflin, was engaged for a time as financial agent and outside broker in London, and possibly may be still in business as such.

The Oxenden baronetcy is one of the oldest in the United Kingdom, the family tracing back in an unbroken line to the reign of King Edward III. Lady Oxenden is a member of that house of Finch Hatton of which the Marquis of Winchelsea is the chief; and this in itself should have deterred people from having anything to do with her in a financial way. For there is no family of the English peerage that has been more persistently unfortunate in pecuniary matters or that has a larger crop of bankruptcies and monetary disasters of one kind and another to its credit. One of its members, by the way, the widowed Viscountess Maidstone, is the leader of that ridiculous organization known as the White Rose League of Jacobites, which has several branches in the United States.

The Paget family has, ever since the reign of King Henry VIII., enjoyed in such an exceptional degree the favor of British royalty that the announcement of the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Paget, dean of Christ Church, at Oxford, to the Bishopric of Oxford, would seem at first sight to be due to the fact that he belongs to the historic house of which the young Marquis of Anglesey is the chief. Contrary to general belief, however, the new Bishop of Oxford has no connection with these blue-blooded Pagets, but is descended from a certain Samuel Paget, who was Mayor of Yarmouth in the reign of King George III., and is a son of the late Sir James Paget, the famous surgeon and medical attendant of Queen Victoria, as well as of the present King and Queen prior to their accession to the throne. The new Bishop of Oxford's mother, the late Lady Paget, was an intimate friend of Queen Victoria, whom she had known since her earliest childhood, her father, the Rev. Dr. North, having been the private chaplain of the Duke and Duchess of Kent when their daughter, the late sovereign, was a little girl.

The present Baronet—namely: Sir John Paget, elder brother of the newly created Bishop—is a distinguished member of the bar, and has an American wife, having married the daughter of the late George L. A. Moke of New York.

The Bishopric of Oxford is one of the most important in the English hierarchy. For it carries with it ex officio the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter, and at all ecclesiastical and state functions the Bishop is entitled to wear the magnificent robes and the insignia of the order. The new Bishop likewise receives as residence Cuddesdon Palace, a beautiful place in Oxfordshire, a London residence, and a stipend of $25,000 a year. Henceforth he will have to drop the use of his patronymic in signing papers and documents, official and otherwise, and instead will sign himself "F. Oxon." He is a man of a little over 50, and a son-in-law of the late Dean Church of St. Paul's Cathedral.

King Edward has manifested his usual good sense in assigning the vacant ribbons of the Irish Order of St. Patrick and of the Scotch Order of the Thistle. For instead of conferring them, as usual, upon peers whose services have been merely political, or whose political good will it is considered advisable to secure for party purposes, he has given them to the Irish Earl of Longford and to the Scotch Earl of Erroll, who have each of them been distinguishing themselves in the south African campaign. Lord Longford, who gets the blue ribbon of St. Patrick, and who is popularly known as "Tommy" is the head of the house of Pakenham and one of the great ground landlords of the City of Dublin, from which source alone he draws an income of $250,000 a year.

The name of Pakenham is a familiar one in the United States. For it was General Sir Edward Pakenham who commanded the British forces in the battle of New Orleans, in which he lost his life, and quite a large number of the Pakenhams have married Americans, among them being General Thomas Pakenham, who married the daughter of William Clarke of New York. The family was founded by one of Cromwell's Captains, who in lieu of arrears of pay received the lands of the ancient Barony of Bantry, in the County of Westmeath, where he built Pakenham Hall, which has ever since remained the ancestral home of the family.

Lord Longford is a Captain of the Life Guards, a Master of Hounds, a crack polo player, rowed in the college eight at Christ Church, Oxford, and is not only a gallant soldier but likewise an all-round sportsman, tall, fair, good-looking, and popular. He is married to Lady Mary Villiers, daughter of Lord and Lady Jersey. Like the Earl of Durham, he is one of twin brothers. Whereas, however, Lord Durham was the elder twin, his arrival in the world a few minutes ahead of his younger brother, Fred, meaning the possession of a seat in the House of Lords and property yielding an income of $50,000 a year to him, Lord Longford was the younger of the set of twins to which he belongs, and succeeded to the Earldom through the death of his elder brother.

Lord Erroll, who gets the order of the Thistle, is, like "Tommy" Longford, a gallant soldier and a cavalry General, who not only has royal blood in his veins, his grandmother having been a daughter of King George VI. by Mrs. Jordan, but is also, as hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, the first subject of the crown in the Northern Kingdom, entitled to precedence before every other Scottish peer, no matter what their rank, and coming immediately after blood royal. Lord Erroll's eldest son is Lord Kilmarnock, who has achieved much fame as an amateur actor and as a playwright.